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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 279 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Ton
20th Novr. ..	Medina ..	12500	....	..
26th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ,, ..	Khyber ..	6000	....	..
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11500
24th ,, ..	Nagova ..	7000	....	..
31st ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaiser-iHind	11500
1917				
7th Janry. ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
14th ,, ..	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
21st ,, ..	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
28th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	s.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov. ..	Novara ..	000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr. ..	Nyanza ..	000	Karmala ..	9000
29th Dec. ..	Malta ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
1917				
11th Janry. ..	Namur ..	7000	Ka hmir ..	9000
25th ,, ..	Nellore ..	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry ..	Novara ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,, ..	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
8th March ..	Malta ..	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Nov.	Chakla	Karachi & PersianGulf (Fast gulf)
*23rd Nov.	Lines	Karachi direct.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
24th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar ..	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B L) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. L) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

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Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Mogori Maru..	M. Taniguch	3773	9th Nov	23rd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinohara	4693	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	26th. Dec	1st Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of York	A & C	7884		28th Nov
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the ponalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 23rd November.

For further particulars apply to:—

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.

For farther particulars apply to:—

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Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

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A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £255,000

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Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
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BANKING

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

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SETH GHARIBDAS,
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

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ADMIRABLE SITUATION

NASIK ROAD DEOLALI. EMPRESS HOTEL

Facing West.

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

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A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

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SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Budrudin Tyebji's Bungalow, Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockerywares, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, wooden and brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the offices concerned:—

120s. Egyptian Warp lbs. 173.
150s. Egyptian Weft lbs. 630.
30s. Worsted Yarn lbs. 230.
Worted Yarn lbs. 52.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built brougham, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years, goes will in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM ON THE MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Parwatibai widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Lilladhur Morarji the mortgagor the following properties:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground together with building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129.38 square yards or thereabouts and which said land being a part of Collector's Old Nos. 497, 496, 497, Collector's New Nos. 4201, 4341 and 4342, and New Survey No. 2/44 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5251 and Street No. 148 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Mahim Bazaar Road, on the West by the property of Mancharam Balgovind, on the North by the vacant land of Fatmabai widow of Janoodin Dadoomia and on the South by the house of Mancharam Balgovandas.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with building standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244-32 square yards or thereabouts and which said land being a part of Collector's Old Nos. 497, 496, 497, Collector's New Nos. 4201, 4341 and 4342 and New Survey No. 2/44 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5253 and Street Nos. 152, 154 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on the West by the property of Mancharam Balgowandas, on the North by the property of Mia Alimia Hooseinmia and on the South by the property of Fatmabai widow of Janoodin Dadoomia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd November, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property situate at Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs Jeharmal Moolchand Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebjee Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parkeh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871 Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey No. 3/7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas at their Office No. 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned during business hours on or after the 15th day of November, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

SALVARGAN, NEOSALVARSAN AND GALYL Intravenous injections. Rare opportunity moderate charges MALARIA—Guaranteed radical cure by SALYAN (pills or injections). Apply F. ROLLIN & Co Dhobitalau. 6033

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament; and other European, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

LOST.

FOX-TERRIER DOG from Forbes Street. Has a black patch at base of tail and over both ears. Answers to the name of "Toby." Anyone retaining possession after this publication will be prosecuted. Apply "M", C/o New Bombay Restaurant.

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FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.

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WANTED

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thackers), Bombay.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—At once 12 good Permanent Way INSPECTORS for Director of Railways, East Africa, Europeans and Anglo-Indians preferred. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 5992

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. with experience of Road Construction as ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 18th November, 1916. 6020

SALLE FRANCAISE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, just back from France after fulfiling his military duties, resumes charge of the FRENCH ROOM, now opened to members on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 6 to 8 p.m.; conversational practice, lectures, lending library, musical and theatrical evenings, membership of the Alliance Francaise de Paris and of the Touring Club de France.

On SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 6 p.m., a meeting opened to non-embers will be held, presided over by MONSIEUR H. MARTIN, CONSUL FOR FRANCE, who will distribute a number of medals offered by the Alliance Francaise of Paris to the devoted and disinterested French Room workers. A short programme of music and recitations has also been arranged.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—Well established Rubber stamp Manufacturing business with all instruments, implements and stock in trade. Apply to

P. A. MANTRI,
Bombay No. 7.
6034

FOR SALE—TEN ORDINARY and TWO DEFERRED SHARES, Tata Iron and Steel Works. Apply:—

M. S. DHODY,
Irrigation Montgomery, Punjab.
6041

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Some decent and airy flats on the ground and fourth floors of the Raja Bahadur Motilal's Grant Buildings at Lamington Road. Apply to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 5820.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on Preferenct shares and a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Ordinary shares will be paid on or after 23rd November, 1916, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 7th November 1916.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1916.
65, Apollo Street, Fort.
6046.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDO MARU" having arrived in Bombay on the 21st instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st November, 1916.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1916 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction gratuities to two old servants of the Company and the widow and children of one deceased for their long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd November to 6th December 1916, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholdes.

By order of the Directors,
Thos. D. MOORE, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 22nd November 1916. 6035

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR to undertake the treasury business of the Post Offices mentioned below, and to provide suitable men of the Shroff class to perform the work connected therewith.

Bombay General Post Office.
Karachi Post Office
Ahmedabad Post Office.
Poona Post Office.
Hyderabad (Sindh) Post Office.
Belgaum Post Office.
Surat Post Office.
Rajkot Post Office.

Terms and conditions can be ascertained on application to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, who will receive applications for this contract upto 12 noon on the 15th December, 1916.

H. S. H. PILKINGTON,
Postmaster-General,
6029 Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 57, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will CLOSED from 10th November to 24th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1916. 6019

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AGENTS are to be appointed in every important town in India and Ceylon with the exception of the province of Bengal, for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled labour for the Mesopotamia and East African Railways and Marine ratings for the Inland Water Transport, Basra. All those who are capable of undertaking the supply of labour and who can guarantee the fulfilment of their Contracts are invited to apply to the Undersigned for terms and full particulars.

J. HARFORD,
Superintending Engineer,
Wadi Bunder Concentration Camp,
5733 Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A quantity of MEDICINES of the German firm of Meister Lucius and Bruning, Ltd. Full particulars can be obtained personally from the undersigned. Arrangements can be made for inspection of the goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
6040 Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and influential SUB-MANAGER for Insurance Company having managing capacity and thorough grasp of insurance business. Good prospects for an able man; European preferred. Apply stating terms, age, and experience. Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6005

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JANUBAI, daughter of ANTONE PASCOAL KINY and widow of Pascoal Misquita has contracted to sell to the Purchasers, who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras freehold tenure redeemed containing by admeasurement about 325 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mingut Mandly Parel in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. E 2/12023 and New Survey No. 5—6/3009 and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Joao Doming King and now of the purchasers, on the south by property formerly of D. D. Kiny and now of the purchasers on the East by the property formerly of D. D. Kiny and now of the purchasers and on the West by the property formerly of F. J. Kiny and now of the purchasers.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold tenure redeemed containing by admeasurement about 589 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mingut Mandly Parel in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bearing Collectors New No. E 2/12023 and New Survey No. 5—6/3009 and bounded on the North partly by the property formerly of Joao Doming Kiny and now of the purchasers on the South and West by the property formerly of D. D. Kiny and now of the purchasers and on the East by the property formerly or Moroba Bhivji and now of the purchasers.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1916.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5955.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of HAJI JAN MAHAMAD VALAD MUSA, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, Merchant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED IBRAHIM WALAD HAJEE JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, merchant, the son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Bhooj Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
14th day of November, 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
6043 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De Bonis Non with the Will annexed of the property and credits of JIJABAI, wife of GOPALRAO ESSOOJI KHILARE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

1. RAMBHOW VITHOBA AVATE and 2. NARAYAN VITHOBA AVATE, both of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitants, fruit merchants, the former residing at Mangaldas Market and the latter residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
16th day of November, 1916.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
6045 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI AHMED SULLEMAN, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground whereof Bai Avabai Behramji Hormusji is the lessor together with the messuages, tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jairajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and included in New Survey No. 6931 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward E, Nos. 2849, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street Nos. 1 and 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and sixty square yards as described in the previous title-deeds but found on actual measurement to contain only one thousand three hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and which piece of land is bounded on the East by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the West by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the North by the said Jairajbhai Street and on the South by the property of Memon Banatwalla.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.
ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
6044 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of CHHOTALAL BECHAR, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai RUKHMANI, mother of the said CHHOTALAL BECHAR and widow of BECHAR KUBER, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

Dated this 13th day of Nov., 1916
BAI RUKHMANI,
6039 Petitioner-in-Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration to the property and credits of NAROTAM PURSHOTAM, a tailor, of Bombay Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAGHUNATH NAROTAM, a TAILOR, the eldest son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Mody Khana, within the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 2nd day of Nov., 1916.

RAGHUNATH NAROTAM,
6042 Petitioner-in-Person.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF, ERODE.

O. S. 526/1916.

Between
KALIDAS SAIT, ERODE ..... Plaintiff.
and
MANILAL KALIDAS SAIT, son of Kalidas Sait, Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

TAKE notice that the above Plaintiff has instituted a suit for the recovery of Rs. 600 due on accounts, and 20th November, 1916, is fixed for hearing of the suit.

S. R. RANGASWAMI AYENGAR,
5912 Pleader for the Plaintiff.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best Tastei:

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI NEW ROAD, NEAR THE CHINA MILLS AND ALSO AT SEWRI KOLIWADA.

H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.
Govindram Ghanshamdas, a firm...Plaintiffs.
v/s
Jagannath Dharmaji and ors.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the days, times and places, mentioned against the lots, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT NO 1: SEWRI NEW ROAD PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATELY THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, new Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459, and 14695 and new Survey No. 1/2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the east and west by the New Sewri Road and on the north and south by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The building on plot No. 2 bearing Street No. 91 and the temple on plot No. 4 situate at one of the Corners are not to be sold at all.

LOT NOS. 2 TO 8: SEWRI KOLIWADA PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1916, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3179, Street No. 420; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 60.

LOT NO. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land with a hut standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada, bearing Ward No. 3148 Street No. 389; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 22.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land with two houses, standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward Nos. 3169-3170, Street Nos. 410-411; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 215.

LOT NO. 5.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3172, Street No. 413; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 225.

LOT NO. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3180 (1) Street No. 421; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 235.

LOT NO. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon situate at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No. 3180 (2) Street No. 421a; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 110.

LOT NO. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land with a house standing thereon at Sewri Koliwada bearing Ward No.3179, Street No. 420; whereof the net rateable value is assessed by the Municipality at Rs. 185.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale and plan of properties, apply to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND CARVEDHOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM THOMSONS OF McKENZIE SAW MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. William Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of the Kamal Mansions, Sassoon Dock, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of dining table, handsome dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, handsome Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, iron cots, flower vases, sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by S. ROSE & Co., wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, table ornaments, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of the late Mr. William Thomsons of McKenzie Saw Mills.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF NIMRU PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Dayabhai Hakamchand and Sons and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdulla Bin Ali Nakhuda, sell by public auction the undermentioned Nimru Pearls at their Rooms.

Parcel No.	46	Pearls	3123	wg.	2719 cts.
,,	49	,,	444	,,	411
,,	2	,,	252	,,	314
,,	6	,,	428	,,	399
,,	7	,,	293	,,	291
,,	8	,,	295	,,	311
,,	9	,,	278	,,	232
,,	98	one Pearl Button			10

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1916.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
"ALL DRESSED UP AND NOWHERE TO GO?"
What's wrong with seeing Bombay's latest CONCERT PARTY TO-NIGHT:
?THE QUERIES?
?THE QUERIES?
?THE QUERIES?
In which the following brilliant Queries will offer the latest Musical Hits:—
Mesdames Powell, Wiggin, Jamieson, Messrs, Sharpe, Stedman and Bourne.
At the Piano. Miss Edith Morgan.
MIRTH, MUSIC AND "SOME" MELODY
accompanied by H. E. The Governor's Band.
Director Mr. E. A. BARRETT.
Sofa for 3 Rs. 10. Reserved seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)
Dr. FAULKNER'S CONCERT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
"WAR SALE WEEK" SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
"LONDON'S UNDERWORLD,"
A famous detective is invited to a society ball, but a burglar ties him up and impersonates him, getting away with a haul of jewels. The detective runs the robbers to earth in France, but not before he and his lady assistant have many exciting escapes.
"THE LOYALTY OF JUMBO."
A South African settler is working in the woods when a band of kaffirs attack his wife and baby daughter. A brave elephant warns the man and keeps the savages at bay in a remarkable manner until help arrives.
"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM."
A splendid comedy in which a girl's originality in dress makes a general favourite at a ball and wins her a husband in spite of a rival's ludicrous efforts to copy her idea.
The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
The Famous War Correspondent and Artiste
FREDERIC VILLIERS
of
"The Illustrated London News"
in
Stirring Illustrated Lectures
"WITH JOFFRE & FRENCH AT THE FRONT
in which is included
"THE GREAT PUSH"
Properly illustrated by exclusive Cinematograph Pictures, Sketches and views taken on the spot.
OPENING SATURDAY Nov. 25th.
In Connection with the
GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE
Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
A SPECIAL
CINEMA MATINEE
will be held on
DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FURTHER DETAILS LATER.
2nd. G.I.P. BOY SCOUTS TROOP.
(BADEN-POWELL SCOUTS)
CONCERT AND DANCE
IN THE
G. I. P. Mechanics Institute, Byculla
(Opp. The Bombay Education Society's Schools)
Commencing at 9 p.m. (sharp)
On Friday, the 24th November 1916.
Tickets, Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE. 6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P. M.

RETURN OF THE POPULAR BANDMAN VARIETIES!

FRANK WILLATS AND LOTTIE POOLE

in a merry vaudeville sketch

"A MESSENGER BOY'S FLIRTATION"

introducing new Songs, Duets and Eccentric Dancing.

THE POPULAR SATIRICAL COMEDY. IN 5 PARTS.

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

By Arnold Bennett, that ran for over two years at the Kingsway Theatre, London, featuring famous London Star.

HENRY AINLEY

in his old part—only more so.

WHO IS

THE LAUGHING MASK ???

That's the puzzling question.

TRY TO SOLVE THIS MYSTERY IN

THE IRON CLAW

THE MOST DAZZLING, THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL YET SHOWN.

FEATURING Such World's famous Serial Stars as

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE AND SHELDON LEWIS

ALSO

A SECOND FEATURE :

THE DOLLS OF INTRIGUE

STARRING the great and eminent Actor

HENRY KING

OF "WHO PAYS?" FAME.

AND

A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM (coloured)

OLYMPIA

THE PICTURE PALACE DE LUXE

"AMIDST A GARDEN WITH LOVELY BOWERS."

SANDHURST ROAD. POPULAR-PRICES. 'Phone 1266.

TIME :—NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Sundays Extra Shows at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

Saturdays : Extra Show at 5-15 p. m. only.

COMMENCING THIS WEEK—18th NOVEMBER 1916.

AN AFFABLE BLISS OF LOVE SERIAL.

Ingenious feat of tragic.

A very Interesting and Instructive Serial highly recommended for family.

THE

"Runaway June"

A Masterpiece Society Serial of 40,000 feet

written by

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

produced by

THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE Co.

exclusively for

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

BHINDI BAZAR.

CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7—8-45 AND 10-30,

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1 As. 8 4 AND 2.

TOPIC OF THE TOWN

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

Disturbance in south of the Bay has travelled westward and monsoon in south Madras has weakened considerably, rainfall occurring merely at Tinnevelly. Weather is slightly unsettled along North West Frontier.

Forecast :—Some rain on east Madras coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.939 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73.4 ,,
Dew Point.....	70.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.700 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 ,,
Minimum....do.....do.....	75.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	128 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	21	m 7 21	5 5	21	m 1 30	20 8
		8 42a	26 1		2 11a	17 9
Wed.	22	m 8 14	25 10	22	m 2 27	20 3
		9 32a	26 11		2 47a	16 9
Thur	23	m 9 4	26 3	23	m 3 15	19 10
		10 16a	28 0		3 23a	15 9
Fri.	24	m 9 50	26 8	24	m 4 0	19 5
		10 57a	28 0		4 0a	14 10
Sat.	25	m 10 34	27 0	25	m 4 45	19 1
		11 39a	29 2		4 39a	14 2
Sun.	26	m 11 19	27 2	26	m 5 31	18 11
					5 20a	13 11
Mon.	27	m 0 21	30 0	27	m 6 18	18 9
		0 5a	27 2		6 3a	14 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 50m	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 52 m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 53m.	,, 6h 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter	1917 Nov.	2nd,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	10th,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,,	18th,	3h. 30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	25th,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st November 1916 was 30.127 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .051 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputant but has risen and become normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal are more marked to-day. Weather is slightly unsettled also in north-west India.

Some showers are likely in south-east. Madras and on the north Coromandel coast and possible in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 21st of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Nov.)	82.1	63.5	79	..	..	—0.73
Jask	83.1	66.6	74	..	..	—0.05
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.3	49.8	58	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	74.3	30.9	66	..	0.01	—0.15
Lahore	80.5	41.0	78	..	0.02	—0.05
Hissar	81.0	42.0	49	..	0	..
Ambala	75.9	42.1	87	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	78.5	50.3	43	..	0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.6	50.5	44	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	78.9	47.0	70	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	81.4	47.3	51	..	0	—0.09
Cawnpore	78.4	51.3	67	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	78.2	45.0	59	..	0	—0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.1	49.2	89	..	0	0
Karachi	82.1	62.2	65	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	79.2	36.6	63	..	0	—0.08
Jaipur	82.7	40.3	41	..	0	—0.08
Kotah	84.4	53.6	49	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	70.0	54.4	40	..	0	—0.13
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	54.7	38	..	0	—0.08
Dwarka	86.3	64.2	61	..	0	0
Veraval	87.1	66.8	60	..	0	—0.19
Rajkot	89.0	54.5	50	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	66.4	62	..	0	—0.14
Surat	89.7	68.7	60	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	91.5	62.9	34	..	0	—0.10
Deesa	90.8	65.9	46	..	0	—0.09
Neemuch	80.2	47.8	39	..	0	—0.07
Indore	86.8	49.3	54	..	0	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.9	45.7	69	..	0	—0.31
Saugor	74.8	44.0	43	..	0	—0.27
Hoshangabad	79.0	50.8	64	..	0	—0.31
Khandwa	83.4	51.2	40	..	0	—0.32
Akola	80.2	51.5	52	..	0.09	—0.26
Amraoti	84.0	59.8	55	..	0.21	—0.19
Nagpur	82.6	51.6	49	..	1.71	1.14
Chanda	84.2	56.4	73	..	0.29	—0.30
Raipur	84.2	55.8	72	..	2.33	2.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	73.7	84	..	0.72	0.36
Ratnagiri	91.4	69.9	64	..	0.40	0.62
Marmugao	82.2	72.4	84	..	3.98	2.98
Karwar	85.0	70.1	84	..	8.35	0.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB —						
Malegaon	86.8	54.0	57	..	0	—0.35
Ahmednagar	82.2	55.0	68	..	0.32	—0.15
Poona	83.2	55.4	68	..	1.28	0.61
Sholapur	84.0	64.4	67	..	8.48	7.33
Bijapur	85.3	60.4	77	..	9.07	8.22
Belgaum	81.4	60.8	79	..	3.64	2.56
Aurangabad	84.1	55.4	41	..	0	—0.44
Nizamabad(Indur).	82.0	59.3	52	..	0.98	0.46
Hyderabad	84.8	63.0	66	..	1.42	0.59
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	74.0	83	0.06	4.71	2.17
Calicut	85.0	74.4	89	0.49	4.38	0.39
Cochin	89.7	73.7	82	..	2.41	—3.03
Colombo	89.4	73.0	85	0.16	4.77	—5.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	70.1	84	..	7.40	2.96
Bellary	87.2	66.1	81	..	2.01	0.45
Cuddapah	88.8	69.8	80	0.06	2.04	—0.26
Madras	86.4	70.4	86	0.54	9.74	0.59
Bangalore	80.6	61.6	80	0.13	5.24	0.83
Coimbatore	84.6	68.3	80	0.18	4.90	2.34
Trichinopoly	88.0	70.2	67	..	1.16	—2.49
Negapatam	84.0	72.9	94	0.20	7.40	—3.35

THE ESSEX ZEPPELIN.

A VISIT TO THE WRECK.

A large party of journalists carrying special permits (writes a representative of the Press Association) made the journey from London to a rural part of Essex in mail week for the purpose of viewing the partially wrecked Zeppelin recently brought down there. It will be remembered that the L 33, a super-Zeppelin completed as recently as July of the present year, was brought down on September 23, and that her crew are now prisoners. It may be pretty accurately surmised that she was making for the open sea when some portion of her gear was shot away, and that her commander, finding his leviathan crippled, turned her nose once more landwards. She retraced some three miles of distance, came to a standstill within ten yards of the outer wall of a labourer's dwelling. The occupants of the building received an unexpected call from the Zeppelin captain, who naturally, having been brought to earth, desired to ascertain his whereabouts.

A highly intelligent chief petty officer in the naval branch of the Air Service courteously answered questions put by the visitors. The cabin occupied by the wireless operator was only six feet by four. The length of the L 33 is estimated to have been from 650 feet to 680 feet, with a diameter of 72 feet. She was so constructed as to be of smaller diameter amidships than either in the stem or stern. The approximate weight was given as fifty tons, and it is estimated that the cost of the entire structure was about £250,000. Nine tons of the metal were still on the ground, and the ruling price at present is £400 a ton. It appeared to be doubtful whether it was all hand-rivetted, but some of the work at least was said to have been most probably done by women. The speed was stated to have been 65 miles an hour under normal conditions.

The Maxim guns and their positions were—two forward, two on the roof of the outer envelope, two amidship, two in the rear gondola, and one at the tail, a total of nine. The catwalk on the keel was only nine inches wide, closed in with fabric, and was so constructed as to permit a member of the crew going out for purposes of observation or for changing his position from one gondola to another. Left in good condition was a sliding door, which was worked so as to permit the bombs to drop when the electrical button liberating them was pressed. A ventilating cowl had a Manchester cotton lining. Heat would be generated by the engines, and there was no further provision for meeting the rigours of wintry weather.

The chief cause of the disaster which happened to her was presumably the loss of a propeller shaft and an inspection of one of the gear-boxes strongly warrants the supposition that the shaft was shot away.

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The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Nov. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " " Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " " of East Indian		250
" " Imports		38,000
Mid. Americans		12.59
Egyptian F. G. F.		22.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	20.89
	Mar.	21.05
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	20.35
	Mar.	20.94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Total Imports 38,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
November	12.58
Nov.-Dec.	12.56 +49
Dec.-Jan.	12.56
Jan.-Feb.	12.65
Feb.-Mar.	12.69 +52
Mar.-Apl.	12.80 +57
Apl.-May.	12.84
May-June	12.86 +52
June-July	12.85 +53
July-Aug.	12.85
Aug.-Sept.	12.55 +53
Sept-Oct.	11.72 +16
Oct.-Nov.	11.60 +18
Nov.-Dec.	11.52 +15

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Months	To-day's closing price
November	12.36
Nov.-Dec.	12.34
Dec.-Jan.	12.34 +27
Jan.-Feb.	12 40
Feb.-March	12.45
March-April	12.51
April-May.	12.55 +28
May-June	12.61
June-July	12 61 +29
July.-Aug.	12.60 +28
Aug-Sept	12.23 +21
Sept.-Oct.	11 56 Unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	11.41 — 1
Nov.-Dec.	11.36 — 1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.75 +55
March	22.80 +55
May	22.75 +30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.85
" " Fully Good	9.02
" " Fine	9.30
" No. 1 Oomra Good	9.44
" " Fully Good	9.62
" " Fine	9.80
" Broach Good	11.54
" " Fully Good	11.72
" " Fine	11.90
" Scinde Good	8.84
" " Fully Good	8.92
" " Fine	9.20

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B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. Mongara left to-day.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Futures at New York January	21.04+48
" March	21.23+51
Spot Cotton at New York	20.70+20
" New Orleans	21.13+13
Futures at New Orleans January	20.47+44
" March	20.75+45

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	32⅜
Closing Tone of Silver :—Coinage and China Buying closed firm.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Bombay " 12,00,000 / Madras " 3,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	

s. s. City of Birmingham.—The Ellerman Lines s. s. City of Birmingham left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th instant outward bound.

S. S. Morea :—The P. and O. S. S. Morea which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 20th instant. All well.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

The market to-day opened very firm with M. G. Good Broach quoted at Rs. 425 and advanced quickly to Rs. 428 on some bazaar buying. Later it again gave way to Rs. 425. Business has been strictly limited and ready cotton is only in fair demand.

M. G. Broach 426½.
F. G. Bengal 316.
F. Khamgaum Akola 392.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 21st.

Description.		Delivery. Jan. 1917.	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	Spot Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	419	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	430	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	310	..	..	295/05
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	322/23	..	..	307/17
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	320/27
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	365	..	..	370/80
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Dhamg./Fulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	368	..	..	352/60
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nimar,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good		..	..	..	398/00
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	415/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	390/10
Westerns	Good M.G.	..	..	..	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	347	333	318/9		..1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	347	332	319		.Ready New crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	350	316		..1/25th Jan-1917
	..	327	314		.Ready New Crop
	..	365	350		.Ready New Crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	374	360		..1/25thJan.1917
	..	..	..		..
Jalna (M.G.	—	..	..		..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	365	350		.Ready New Crop
Karanja(M.G.)	..	397	382		..1/25th Jan.1917
	..	..	..		..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	397	382		.Ready New Crop
	..	400	386		..1/25.. Jan.1917
Dhamangaum	..	401	387		.Ready New Crop
Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	404	..		..1/25th Jan.1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	404	390		.Ready New Crop
	..	408	..		..1/25th Jan.1917
Nagpore	..	408	394		.Ready New Crop
kampti(M.G.)	..	410	..		..1/25th Jan.1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	412	398		Ready
	..	419	..		..1/25th Jan.1917
	..	443	..		..1/25th Mar.1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	430	1/25th Ap.1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	365	350		.Ready New Crop
	..	376	361		..1/25thJan.1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	414	Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	385	Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..	400	Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..		..April-May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	410	Ready Old Crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..		..April-May
	..	..	..	400	Ready Old Crop
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	425	Ready Old Crop
	..	..	..		..April-May
	..	..	..	428	Ready Old Crop
Mirsj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 21st—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 6 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 5 0
" Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0	10 14 0
" Brown Thin	10 3 0	10 9 0
Teeliseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	10 0 0
" Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	9 10 0
" Gajar 50.50	39 0 0	....
" Black	44 0 0	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowrasee	4 0 0	4 5 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 11 6	
Linseed May	11 9 3	
Teeliseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 10 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 0 0	
Jowa	5 0 0	
Arandia	37 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

A smart rise in the price of Cotton had a very adverse influence on the Cotton Mill shares to-day and, inspite of their rosy prospects as there is almost a corresponding rise in the value of manufactured cloth, an appreciable fall was recorded in the quotations. The closing tone was easy.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood without much change but Deferred registered a substantial decline.

Manganese and Cement Companies shares also displayed a week tone.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 527½, Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 622½ to Rs. 602½, Standards from Rs. 1,440 to Rs. 1,425 Madhavji from Rs. 1,545 to Rs. 1,535, Central India from Rs. 2,260 x. d. to Rs. 2,215 x. d.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1670.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 305, Crescent at Rs. 195, Indian Bleachings at Rs. 242½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 392½ and Pearls at Rs. 435.

Bombay United Mill shares were placed at Rs. 750.

Shivrajpoors declined to Rs. 57 and Central India Mining to Rs. 56.

Katni Ordinary shares were placed in lots at Rs. 282½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 305 to Rs. 310. Deferred between Rs. 1,220 to Rs. 1,195.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 1,040.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 330.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 285.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 81.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 89½.

4 per cent Conversion Loan nominally stood at Rs. 90.

SIR B. ROBERTSON'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, will be touring in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts of the Chhatisgarh Division in November and December. He will arrive at Raipur from Bilaspur on the 30th instant and make a halt of four days.

He will attend the Divisional Agricultural Conference on the 1st and 2nd December and distribute prizes at the Agricultural Exhibition. It is reported that he will discuss questions connected with the irrigation scheme with the local officials and will also inspect the public offices and institutions.

From Raipur the Chief Commissioner will proceed on a long tour in the Raipur District and some of the Feudatory States.

The Kaiser has completed his list of Christmas gists. He will send a book and an autograph letter to President Wilson, combining in this case Christmas with New Year wishes. The Imperial letter to President Wilson will be written in English. Autograph letters will also be sent to King Alfonso, the King of Sweden, Sven Hedin, and the Queen of Holland. Among his Allies and subjects, the Austrian Emperor, the King of Bulgaria, the Sultan of Turkey, Enver Pasha, and Hindenburg will all receive autograph letters. The Pope will receive a theological book with an autograph inscription. If the Kaiser were exchanging presents with King George, he would probably like to receive a model of a "tank."

(Continued from column 4.)

fus & Co., 32,000 cwt barley Louis Dreyfus & Co., 6,000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 2,000 cwt peas Louis Dreyfus & Co., 2,000 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 1,000 cwt mussoor Louis Dreyfus & Co., 5,000 cwt peas Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 90 cwt cloves D. G. E. Thaver.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 89 cwt cloves D. G. E. Thaver.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru (s) 200 cwt myrabollams N. Moolji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru (s) 122 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co., 534 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Moyori Maru (s) 385 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru (s) 101 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 cwt copper scraps K. M. Nathoo.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 535 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 21.

S. S. Queda from Java Agents, M. M. & Co.—111,813 bags sugar.

S. S. Medina from Sydney Agents, M. M. & Co. (P. and O. S. N.)—5 boxes gold, 33 cases silk piece goods, 84 cases 2 bundles silk.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—579,400 gallons 1,139 cases kerosine oil, 2,986 drums benzine, 2,496 drums petrol, 375 casks lubricating oil, 50 casks mineral grease, 8 casks paraffin wax.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21st.

Tela	Tenssen	Singapore, Nov. 20	
Baywest	Clyde	Port Said, Oct. 23	
Indomaru	Tashiro	Kobe, Oct. 24	

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 21st.

Novara	Hetherington	Shanghai, etc.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

Beme	Scott	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Bandau Maru	for Persian Gulf
"	Baywest	for Port Said
"	Tela	for New York

*To arrive.

S. S. Malay Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 19th instant.

S. S. Tela :—The steamer Tela, 2,003 tons, Captain T. Tenssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 10th instant, with ballast.

S. S. Baywest :—The steamer Baywest, 2,316 tons, Captain A. Clyde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Indo Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3,584 tons, Captain K. Tashiro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with a general cargo, rice and planks

S. S. Novara :—The P. and O. S. N. Company's China and Australia Mail steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Yokoahma, Kobe, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo and pasengers.

S. S. Beme :—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

Tuesday, 21st November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billswood	Presant	T. M. & Co
B. Aratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Clan Fergussen	Harris	J. F. & Co
D. & B. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
F. Stanhope	Harris	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Salma	Rasmussen	F. F. C. & Co
K. Achilbster	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Grey	T. M. & Co
P. D'Negropontes	Dimadis	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawati		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. K.
2 Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Zenovia		L. D. & Co
6 Chakla		M. M. & Co
14 Jeddah		T. M. & Co
16 Anyo Maru	Takeuchi	M. M. Shirai

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8 Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Caledonia	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

Elmwood	Neville	T. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Baywest	Clyde	Bire, & Co
City of Calcutta	Rapoy	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Monson	J. F. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Fultala	Paige	M. M. & Co
Indo Maru	Tasuiro	N. M. K. Kaisha
Lenaba	Karibalis	
Lois	Tenssen	T. M. & Co
Montebelo	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & F. S. S. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Oolobaria	Yates	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Amuresson	M. M. & Co
Rouse	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sir ar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannessen	H. S. Sutcliffe
Tetuan Maru	Nirata	M. M.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellawood (s) 1,200 tons manganese ore King King & Co., 975 cwt gh millet C. Jiwanlal & Co., 49 bales cottonfly V. A. Save.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 8 bales cowhides C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 1 bale woollen carpets W. & A. Graham & Co, 16 bales cowhides A. Abdoola & Co, 2 bales calf skins A. Abdoola & Co, 19 bales sheep goat skins Alladin Cassam, 26 bales sheep skins A. A. Peerbhoy, 5 bales goat A. A. Peerbhoy, 1 bale sheep and goat and deer skins H. A. Oomar & Sons, 1 bale goat skins V. Esmail & Co., 50 cwt butter Napier Dairy Co., 50 cwt cashew nuts Ally Bros, 2,002 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 54 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 20 casks chutney Hormusji Muncherji & Sons, 12 casks chutney N. K. Jassawala, 40 cwt M. O. P. shells G. B. Harjee, 110 cwt butter Duncan Stratton & Co., 28 cwt fishmaws E. Moledina, 50 cwt fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola, 39 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co.

FOR HULL.

Bilswood (s) 100 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co., 14,000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

Achhbster (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore K. Ettlinger & Co., 7,100 cwt cottonseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co., 2,007 cwt linseed R. S. Forage, 22,004 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha Ltd, 4,002 cwt niger seed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D. Negropontes (s) 115 bales cowhides E. Mahomed & Sons, 900 bales hemp E. Shivadatiar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zinovia (s) 50,000 cwt linseed Louis Drey-

(Continued in column 3.)

THE CIVILIZED MAN'S BURDEN.

People are finding out that a lot of the troubles that go to make up life's burden are caused by

TEA & COFFEE DRINKING.

They contain certain drugs, caffeine and tannin. It has been demonstrated scientifically and in practical experience that these drugs are a foe to health and comfort.

A great army of people have been greatly benefited by changing to

INSTANT POSTUM

A Pure Food Drink

—a delicious pure food-drink, made from whole wheat and a bit of treacle. No caffeine nor tannin nor any harmful ingredient. Those who suffer from **NERVOUS TROUBLE** and **CONSTIPATION** would do well to quit Tea-Coffee and use Postum.

Even children drink Postum freely with benefit.

INSTANT POSTUM, [quickly soluble, made in the cup instantly.

Made by Cereal Postum Co., U.S. America.

INSTANT POSTUM, is packed in two sizes of air-tight tins.

Small tin sufficient for 45/50 cups .. .. Rs. 1-2-0 Special Terms to
Double size " " 100 " .. .. " 2-2-0 Wholesale Buyers.

A sample tin—sufficient for five cups—sent post free on receipt of one anna for Postage. Address—

SOLE AGENTS: **B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot: SANTA CRUZ.

BRANCH :—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp Whiteaway.

Up-country Orders must be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "WIREROPE." TELEPHONE No. 1163.

AMIR BROTHERS

194-96 NAGDEVI STREET,

Shipchandlers. **BOMBAY.** Railway Contractors

PORTABLE PAINT MIXER.

Breaks down White Lead and Colours in Oil; mixes Dry Lead and Dry Colours to the ready-for-use consistency in a few minutes.

Also acts as a Pug Mixer.

On a large job will save its cost in a week and mixes the smallest quantity, so useful for small jobs.

Only weighs 17 lbs.

WhiteLead, Red Lead, White Ena-

A very large stock always available.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it" — Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD, stood the test of 40 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 1st of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 8th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 25th of Mohorrum, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 49m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon Nov. 25.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies attend "The Queries" at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.
Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Committee Meeting, 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Their Excellencies attend Concert at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
English Mail due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Their Excellencies attend an "At Home" at the Nurses' Club, Admiral's House, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By knd permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Supplementary Mails for Ceylon, the Straights Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Mooltan will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for China closes at 1 p.m. the same day.

MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratoon Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BABULA TANK FREE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Hony. Physician in-Charge of the Social Service League Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Babula Tank, reports that during the quarter ending 31st ultimo there was an attendance of 626 patients, of whom 193 were males, 71 females and the rest, 362, were children.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent up during October a total of 429 cases, involving cruelty to 800 animals, of which 315 resulted in fines being imposed by the Magistrates for cruelty and 24 for overloading! 57 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals and one to the Pinjrapole; 32 other cases were warned and discharged. The total number of new admissions of animals and birds in Hospital during the month was 436, which with 386 on the roll at the begintotal number of new admissions of animals and birds in the Hospital during the month was 387 were discharged cured, 68 left uncured or of their own accord, 24 died and 343 were still under treatment at the end of the month 86 animals and birds were treated, at the Hospital as out-patients, while 224 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the Society's dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION

At the fourth ordinary general meeting of the Y. M. K. A. held on Sunday at the Mooljibhai Jivraj Library, Khadak, the outgoing Managing Committe's report and accounts made upto 31st Oct., 1916, were received and adopted and the following office bearers for the ensuing year appointed:—President of the Association,—Mr. Gulamally C. Mooljj. Managing Committee,—Mr. Gulamally C. Managing Committee,—Mr. Gulamally C. Moolji, Ex-Officio Chairman, Dr. Alimahomed Nasar Karamsey, Chairman, Messrs. M. N. Chaiwalla, Solicitor, Vice-Chairman, Abdulla B. Pirmahomed, Amirbax K. Bawa, Cassamaly A. Rahim, Abdulla Hirji Merchant, Hajeemahomed J. Janmahomed, Hajee Jooma Khamahomed, Hassam Rehimtulla Ramji, Gulamhoosein N. Dalal, Karamaly J. Broker; Hon. Treasurer, Noormahomed Hoosein J. Calcuttawala; Ramzanali B. Vellani, Bar-at-Law, Hoosein Somjee Merchant, Hon. Secretaries.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.

Captain Pretyman (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), in moving the Registration of Business Names Bill in the House of Commons on Oct 31, explained that it was intended to enable the public to know the nationality and business history of the firms with whom they were dealing. The measure would be valuable when considering the commercial situation after the war.

Sir Edward Carson deplored the fact that the Government in peace time had never contemplated laws which were found necessary in war time. There had been an outcry demanding the elimination of German influence and trade which had been established as part of Germany's general war policy, yet the Government had done nothing. The mischief would not have arisen but for the laxity of the naturalisation laws. He hoped the facts regarding the firms concerned would be published broadcast.

The second reading of the Bill was carried.

Mr. Pretyman's Registration Bill requires that all firms and persons trading under assumed names shall furnish particulars of their true surnames and nationalities to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Pretyman explained in the House that the measure was a private one sent down from the House of Lords and it required considerable amendment, notably with regard to a clause requiring registration of changes of surname and nationality during a fixed retrospective period.

Sir Edward Carson declared that the House should enable the Board of Trade to go back to a man's real nationality, however distant; also the facts should be readily available to the public. The employment of misleading titles,—for example the use of the words "Imperial" and "British" in trade names,—should be prohibited.

Several newspapers support the demand for the fullest publicity in connection with names and nationalities.

OUTRAGING MODESTY.

BUTLER FOUND GUILTY.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE IMPOSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgment in the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Shiba Gopal, a butler, with assaulting and using criminal force to Miss Lena Grant intending or knowing it likely to outrage her modesty.

Mr. A. H. Payne appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Banaji, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The Magistrate said that on the evidence before him the accused had been charged under section 354, I. P. C., and the accused had pleaded not guilty. The first point raised by Mr. Banaji, counsel for the accused, was that this Court had no jurisdiction to try this case as the accused had been discharged by the Third Presidency Magistrate. He (the Magistrate) had looked into the cases cited by Mr. Banaji, but he did not find anything in them that precluded him from trying this case.

A DISTINCT OFFENCE.

On the contrary it was clear that an order of discharge was not equivalent to an acquittal and that there was nothing illegal in holding a fresh trial on the same charge after an order of discharge only. This case, however, was different. The accused had been discharged on the charge of attempt to kidnap, which was an offence quite distinct from the one with which he was now charged before this Court and the evidence led in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate did not touch the present charge. Section 235 of the C. P. Code which dealt with trying more offences than one committed in the course of the same transaction at one trial was permissive and not obligatory. These facts had not even been known to Inspector Spiers who prosecuted the case before the Third Presidency Magistrate and they came to his knowledge only on 17th September. Hence he (the Magistrate) was distinctly of opinion that this Court was not precluded for want of jurisdiction to try the case on the charge on which the accused had been placed before him, although the offence had been committed in the course of the same transaction as the one on which the accused had been placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate.

NOT A FABRICATED STORY.

It was also urged for the defence that the evidence given for the prosecution on the present charge before this Court was an after-thought and this case had been raked up with a view to find a defence on the charge of assault brought by the accused against Mr. Atkinson in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.

If the facts deposed to by Lena Grant and Marie Hoy, did not really take place, then it would follow that this story must have been fabricated by a most wicked mind and who was the party responsible for it? It was not suggested that the girls concocted the story from their own imagination for it was so foul and degrading to themselves and they were too young and too innocent of being capable of doing so. Further, they were being educated in the Bandra Convent, which like other institutions of its kind always held up chastity as the highest virtue and the pupils were brought up in this atmosphere. The only other person who could therefore have done so and against whom, as a matter of fact, the suggestion was made by the defence, was Mrs. Atkinson. Mrs. Atkinson was before the Court in the witness-box on two occasions. The Magistrate had seen her, had heard her evidence and had observed her demeanour. Apart from the fact that she seemed to be a little excitable at times there was not the least indication in her general conduct from which the Court could possibly infer that she was a woman so depraved and so lost to all sense of shame as to be capable of fabricating a false story of this kind and that for the sole purpose that her husband might escape the punishment at worst, a fine on the charge of assault. If there were any truth in this suggestion, Mrs. Atkinson would be guilty not only of fabricating the story, but of poisoning the minds of two little girls, who were ignorant of such matters and what was still worse, of tutoring them to perjure themselves in a Court of Law. She had frankly stated that the result of the examination of Lena Grant by the Police Surgeon on 17th September was very satisfactory to herself. If she had started a false story she would not have allowed the girl to go to the Police Surgeon for examination because she would have known that the result of the examination could not possibly have supported her.

LENA GRANT'S CONDUCT.

Continuing the Magistrate said that it must have been dusk when the accused exposed his person to the girl behind the Military Barracks on the Cooperage. He (the accused) was then quite near the girls and it did not follow that persons on Wodehouse Road and at some distance could necessarily have observed his conduct. It was also urged that Lena Grant did not cry out or call for assistance when she was taken to the Convent compound and to the Raffia Manzil Garden. Her only explanation to this was that she could not shout when she was seized with fright.

It was further urged that no sane man would have acted like the accused at such a time and in such a place. This seemed to him (the Magistrate) to be only begging the question. Persons in the frame of mind that the accused seemed to have been in would not act similarly in cooler moments of their life. He therefore did not see anything inherently impossible or improbable, in the facts as stated by her or by Marie Hoy to justify him in disbelieving them. The surrounding circumstances and the conduct of the parties, to his mind, lent weight to the case for the prosecution. Had Lena Grant chosen to disclose everything at the time many of the points now raised for the defence, would not have arisen but being a Convent girl and all that this meant she chose to smother her feelings and only gave out the facts under stress of circumstances. It did not necessarily follow that what she said was or must have been false because she made the disclosure five days later. Even in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate on the 13th September there seemed to have been a struggle within her. She made mention of "bad signs" and when questioned by the Magistrate as to the nature of these signs she hung down her head and would say no more.

For all these reasons he believed the evidence of Lena Grant corroborated as she was in circumstantials by Marie Hoy and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. He found the accused guilty and convicted him. The accused's own counsel at the close of his address had stated that if the accused were found guilty he would make no appeal for a lenient sentence as he deserved the maximum that the Court could inflict on him.

The Magistrate accepted this estimate of the gravity of the accused's offence and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CORPORATION AND ANTI-TUBERCULIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to the following statement made last Thursday by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji apropos of the consideration of the letter I addressed to the Corporation suggesting the City Fathers to call upon the Anti-Tuberculosis League,—which, to my thinking, receives to no purpose thousands of rupees from the public funds—to abondon the use of tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis in view of the complete failure of the nostrum. Dr. Jehangir is reported to have stated, *inter alia*:—

"It is not Mr. Mirza's business to advise the Corporation on such a scientific subject. . . ."

Now, Sir, Dr. Jehangir has twisted and perverted the true facts. He has sought to convey to the Corporation an impression that I never intended. Surely the meanest intellect could have realized that it was not my views which I sought to thrust on the City Fathers. Heaven forbid that I ever should? That were impertinence indeed! My object, as could be easily comprehended by all who are not blinded by prejudice, was to invite the attention of the Corporation to facts carefully held back from it by medical members such as the grave warnings against the medical fad given by orthodox medical men at the Tuberculosis Congress and to the fact that the Hull and East Riding Convalescent Home, the Royal Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, the King Edward Hospital, England and other institutions have, after years of careful experiment, abandoned the use of tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis "because its disadvantages, had been found to outweigh its benefits"—another fact which medical members of the Corporation have carefully screened from that body—and, therefore, to be charry of swallowing as gospel the extravagant and rosy fiction which medicine men express and circulate in regard to tuberculin, vaccination, inoculation and such other nostrums. When the grant to the Anti-Tuberculosis League was recently discussed in the Corporation did Dr. Jehangir or any other medical man direct the attention of the City Fathers to the facts recited above re the failure and abandonment of tuberculin? And if medicine men obsessed by a superstitious blood-poisoning craze indulge in perversions of facts and actually hold back facts damaging to their fads, they have no business to resent it if lay members of the public seek to put the Corporation on the right track, in the interests of suffering humanity. Indeed, the City Fathers will remember their having been rescued in 1913 by lay members of the public from the pit in which they had fallen at the behest of the medical members of the Corporation when they withdrew their resolution in favour of compulsory revaccination which they had been gulled into passing by the perversions of facts and misstatements of the doctors.—Yours, etc.,

M.

Bombay, 21st November, 1916.

P. S.—As to the "scientific" aspect of the blood-poisoning craze, if Dr. Jehangir would view it in the light of commonsense he would see eye to eye with the eminent Professor F. W. Newman who says:—

"A man who thinks he can improve human health by putting corruption into the blood is certainly very foolish and his opinion deserves contempt, be his erudition ever so extensive."

MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, [illegible]21.

The marine insurance rates between India and U. S. (Atlantic Coast) via Suez have been increased by one and a half per cent to eight per cent and from India to the United Kingdom via the Cape by one per cent to three per cent.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

The first day's racing in connection with the Lucknow Autumn Meeting proved quite interesting. The weather conditions were delightful and the race-goers mustered strong. Eight firms of bookmakers did business to-day. The Band of the 17th Infantry(Loyal Regiment) played choice selections. Thanks to Mr. Fawcett's fine handicapping there was no runaway victory if the performance of Mohsel in the Desert Plate be excepted.

THE HORSE HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Holland's PAT MALONE, 11-5, Quinn 1
H. H. of Pattiala's GLENLYON, 9-5, Northmore 2
Messrs. Beg Mahomed and Nanjee's AIRMAN, 12-5, Scott 3

Also Ran:—Flashlight 9-9, Meetal Girl 9-4, (carried 9-7), Deadwood Dick 9-4, Lark Lodge 9-0.

Betting:—Twos Airman, threes Flashlight, fours Pat Malone, sixes Glenlyon, twelves the rest.

Won by neck, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mts. 51⅕ secs

Race:—To a straggling start Airman showed the way to Flashlight, Laiklodge, Glenlyon with Pat Malone almost last. Airman soon put about ten lengths between himself and his nearest attendants. Pat Malone gradually crept up and over the penultimate jump the order was Airman, Glenlyon and Pat Malone, the rest beaten in the straight. After a great race Pat Malone just managed to win.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1,000 yards

H. H. Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MOHSEL, 7-2 Collis 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's NEARER, 8-6, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Holland's BAILOOL, 10-0, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Sunspot 8-4, Thrindy 7-12, (carried 8-7) Old Joe 7-0, Arabian Spot 6-8, (carried 6-10) Silim 6-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 Mohsel, 5 to 2 Bahlool, threes Meazer, sixes Arabian Spot, tens the rest.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 mt. 0 1/5 secs.

Race:—The ponies proved fractious at the gate but Mr. Deane was patient and effected a good start. Brandy, Sunspot and Ba[illegible] were early prominent but the last [illegible] ran wide at the turn and extinguished his chance. In the meantime Mohsel and Meazer slipped in on the rails and running on the former won very easily.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Palanjee's DECORUM, 8-9, Templeman 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's LEILA, 7-0, Collis ... 2
H. H. Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ST. ALBANS, 8-3, Bowley 3

Also Ran:—May Boy 9-13, Lebanon 9-12, Indigo Queen 8-5 (carried 8-11) Miss Carmen 7-10, Speedy Boy 7-3 (carried 7-9) Pats Pet 6-7 (carried 6-11).

Betting:—Twos Speedy Boy, fours Lebanon and Leila, sixes Decorum, Indigo Queen, Pats Pet, longer prices the rest.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 mt. 1⅗ secs.

Race.—After a beautiful start the field running was level for half a furlong Then Speedy Boy and Leila forged ahead, followed by Lebanon and St. Albans. A furlong from home the former had enough but Decorum looked dangerous. After a desperate finish the last named won.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1,000 yards.

H. H. of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 7-4, Japeth 1
Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 8-0 (carried 8-2), Quinn 2
H. H. Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ARLINGTON, 10-7, Bowley 3

Also Ran:—Maud 8-9, Totalene 7-9, Lady Malwood 6-1, Little Eva 6-0, Shumshera 6-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 Totalene, threes Arlington and Little Wonder, fours Taken, any price the rest.

Won by a head, length between second and third.
Time:— 57 2/5 secs.

Race:—All but Lady Malwood and Shumshera got off level. First Arlington and then Toytene showed in the front. Nearing home Token and Little Wonder joined the leaders. After a great finish the countrybred won by a short head.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Pallonjee's HOPPNER, 9-7, Templeman 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's FLAMEN, 8-2 Quinn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's TWABRIGS, 9-13, Trahan 3

Also Ran:—Widgiewa 10-12, Motor Wrap 8-5, Mense 7-13, Catel 7-12.

Betting:—3 to 2 Hoppner, threes Flamen, sixes Twabrigs, Widgiewa and Mense, tens rest.

Won by a short head, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 mt. 15 secs.

Race.—To a capital start Widgiewa streaked in front and Merry Dance led his field till a furlong from home when he hoisted the distress signal. Hoppner now assumed the lead and stalling off a hot challenge from Flamen just managed to win. When returning Flamen bolted and Quinn fell but he soon walked back and passed the scale. An objection was lodged against him but was overruled.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Brigstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 7-0, (carried 7-2), Collis 1
Sirdar Jejan Singh's HYRIAM, 9-12, Ruiz ... 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON, 8-10, Bowley 3

Also Ran:—Monty 9-1, Mubrook 9-1, Najmi 8-8, Thabashir 8-6, Tagalie 6-7 (carried 7-0).

Betting:—Twos Hyriam, 5 to 2 Mubrook, threes Subeh Passha, fives Najmi, Thabashir and Full Moon, tens the rest.

Won by a neck, 1½ between second and third.
Time.—1 mt. 22 3/5 secs.

Race:—Subeh Pasha opening at sixes contracted to threes led from the start to the finish and forstalling a hot challenge from Hyriam won by a neck.

FIRE IN A JUTE GODOWN.

DAMAGE OF TWO LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

A serious fire broke out to-day in the godown of the Chitpore Hydraulic Press of which Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. are agents. The fire originated in a tin shed adjoining the godown. The godown was full of jute of various descriptions. The flames were partially got under after several hours' hard work. The property is said to be covered by insurances and the damage is estimated at about two lakhs.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Delhi yesterday morning.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will hold an Evening Reception at Government House on Tuesday the 5th proximo at 9.45 p.m.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Rajpipla and Dhrangadhra and the Raja of Javar and the Chief of Sangli have arrived in Bombay. The Maharajas have put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Raja and the Chief are staying in the Sardar Griha Hotel.

His Highness the Nizam leaves Hyderabad for Bombay on Tuesday the 28th and will return on the 15th December next.

Mrs. Claude Hill is staying at Government House, and H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla and A.-D.-C., and Rao Raja Narpat Singh of Jodhpur are expected to-day as guests of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Indian Industrial Commission, has been elected Honorary Member of the Liverpool Geological Society.

Sir Ali Imam left Calcutta for Bankipur last night.

"CHARIOTS AND HORSES."

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON THE WAR'S LESSON.

The Bishop of London, who preached at a service in mail week at St. Michael's, Cornhill, in memory of the men from offices in the parish who have fallen during the war, read the following letter from General Sir William Robertson:—

"This is to wish you complete success in your National Mission work. I fear that even yet too many of us are putting an undue amount of trust in 'chariots and horses.' We may confidently rely upon our soldiers and sailors fighting bravely, and count upon having abundant ammunition, but we must not stop at that. I am old-fashioned enough to think that this great war, like those of which we read in the Old Testament, is intended to teach us a necessary lesson, and if this be so it follows that we ought to examine ourselves and take the lesson to heart.

"A serious determination on the part of the nation to seek and deserve Divine help would, we may hope, enable us to take a true perspective of the war, and it would undoubtedly furnish valuable help to our gallant sailors and soldiers at the front, as well as lighten the heavy burden of responsibility now carried by the various authorities at home and abroad."

There, said the Bishop, was their answer to the frothy demagogues who talked and did nothing; who tried to substitute jingoism for patriotism and foster a spirit of national swagger instead of humble confidence in God. This was what the men thought who did the work.

The great heads of the City firms had discovered something they hardly knew in this war, and that was the marvellous manhood and courage of their young clerks, a race of heroes. A fine saying had come from the battlefield. "The Londoner has the heart a lion." Two thousand men from that parish were serving, and 200 had laid down their lives. He believed that the world was again being redeemed by precious blood.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 22, 1916.

CIVIL LIBERTY AND "MILITARY NECESSITY"

An extraordinary case of the abuse of the Defence of the Realm Act came in for sharp comment in Parliament and the press in England in mail week. In this case, Mr. Bertrand Russell had been prohibited by military decree from entering what are technically known as "prohibited areas" and delivering a course of lectures in several cities. What happened was that Mr. Russsell had delivered certain lectures on commercialism and the evils of the present industrial system at Manchester, and in pursuance of an engagement he had made, he was to deliver the same lectures at Glasgow. This he was prevented from doing by a military order purporting to be passed under the Defence of the Realm Act, within the naval and military area of Glasgow. The point was taken up in the House of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd George was hard put to it to defend the order. He was asked, for instance, to indicate the difference between the lectures delivered at Manchester and the synoposis thereof which was in the hands of the authorities, and what reasonable ground there existed for the belief that Mr. Russell would vary his lectures at Glasgow. Then, again, the War Secretary was challenged to say whether he would allow the lectures to be delivered and then prosecute the lecturer if he said anything which the authorities held to be objectionable within the terms of the Defence of the Realm Act. Incidentally, Mr. Lloyd George was asked to show how that would be dangerous at Glasgow which was as innocuous as mother's milk at Manchester. The War Secretary had only one answer to his objectors, and that was that the delivery of Mr. Russell's lectures would interfere with the prosecution of the war and the manning of the Army.

There are no materials available upon which an opinion could be based as to whether Mr. Russell's lectures would have had the effect of interfering with the prosecution of the war and the manning of the Army. It may be granted *in limine* that, assuming the lectures would have had the effect feared, the authorities would have been justified in taking the action they did. Even then it is open to question whether the authorities, exercised proper discretion in refusing to disclose the grounds of their belief as to the dangerous tendency of the lectures. That would only have been an act of justice to Mr. Russell himself and a warning to others inclined in a similar sense. Instead, the authorities preferred to treat Parliament to a mere formula, which, if it has any meaning, only means this, "We had the power, and right or wrong, we did it!" To us in India, two interesting facts which emerge are that the exclusion of Mr. Russell from Glasgow was based on a military decree and that it was defended solely on the ground of military necessity. The plea of military necessity necessarily takes the action of the authorities outside the purview of criticism. But it is surely permissible to criticise the application of a military law to lectures which have no obvious connection with any measures taken for the due prosecution of the war, or to "military necessity" such as the Man in the Street understands it to mean. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan put the question point-blank: "May I ask what the nature of the propaganda that is supposed to contravene the regulation is?" Mr. Lloyd George would only say, in reply, "We have had it from a very reliable source that Mr. Bertrand Russell was about to engage in the delivery of a series of lectures which would have interfered very seriously with the manning of the Army." Further queestioned, he said: "I don't know in the least what the lectures are." This is the favourite form of dialectic which in the mouth of authorities (with a big A) effectively stops discussion. In effect, Mr. Lloyd George, who is answerable to Parliament for any contravention of the law, knows nothing about the subject of the lectures but he relies upon "a very reliable source" (presumably some official not directly responsible to Parliament), and the War Secretary is content to take the facts and the law from a second-hand source and to take shelter under the "authority" of the Act.

That is the way the bureaucracy has, wherever it is empowered to frame and administer laws directed against the liberty of the subject. The conditions of "military necessity," as it bears upon the due prosecution of the war in England and in India, are so vastly different that there is no conceivable basis of comparison between the two. But we know that the plea of "danger to public safety,"—an euphemism for "military necessity,"—may be pleaded in India in justification of the interdiction of lectures having no conceivable bearing upon military necessity or indeed anything military. The official explanation in both cases takes the form of the repetition of a mere formula, which stops discussion as it baffles analysis. The practical difference as between England and India, as far as the application of a military law to the exigencies of the civil situation, is *nil*. In England, there are notified naval and military areas, and the military authority concerned (who is usually "a very reliable source" of information) may prohibit a lecture for no cause shown except that he possesses certain powers. Here in India, where there are no notified naval or military areas and where the civil authority is supreme, a measure intended to secure military safety and to subserve the purposes of military necessity may be applied to free expression of speech on purely civil issues, for no cause shown. There is no attempt made to plead "military necessity."

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

We have had lately two or three notable speeches, giving to the world the note, and the tone, and the feelings of the Allies. First of all, a great speech by M. Briand in the French Chamber; then the much discussed interview given by Mr. Lloyd-George to a press correspondent; and thirdly, the speech by Mr. Asquith in the Commons. But it is no exaggeration to say that the speech which Lord Grey delivered to the foreign journalists on October 23 was the most notable of them all. It was a speech delivered to what may be called an expert diplomatic audience, of whom Lord Grey himself said, the last time he addressed them in May 1914, that "it was no good for a foreign Minister or Government to initiate a policy, however well-intentioned and benevolent, unless that policy was to receive their approval." But far more than this, it is Lord Grey's singular distinction that he combines in himself the merit as well as the fortune of not making a speech that will not be read and re-read all over Europe and all over the civilised world, and its meaning discussed and written about for days and weeks to come. His speech to the foreign journalists may in one respect be regarded as the most important utterance that has been made by any statesman of the belligerent nations since the war began. And it was so, not because it held out any promise of an early peace, but because it indicated, in the grave and weighty language suited to the circumstances, that intervention at this stage is not to be encouraged. The reason is not far to seek,—and it is conclusive enough. It was contained in the plain and indisputable recital which Lord Grey gave of the events that led up to the war. As he insisted, and he was right in insisting, we must never forget how the war came about: we cannot too steadily and constantly keep those events in mind. And for this all-important reason: that they not only justify us before the world, but must determine the manner in which we envisage the question of peace.

If this war had been the result of a misunderstanding, a sudden impulse of anger or pride, nothing would have been more welcome than an early reconciliation. But this war is unlike any war in the history of the world except, perhaps, those of Napoleon. It was the outcome of a deliberate policy which was a menace to the liberties of Europe. It was designed in secret and it was launched upon a world that was unprepared. Facts have been brought to light every day strengthening the proof that already existed that, as Lord Grey well put it, Berlin had the will to war and not the will to peace,—the will to a war that was intended as a means for the establishment of Prussian dictatorship over Europe and ultimately over the world. With characteristic effrontery it is now, of course, represented that Germany has waged this war in self-defence,—a pretence which only one argument is enough to put down. If we were to grant the chief plea put forth that Germany was compelled to declare war because Russia was mobilising, it is pertinent to ask: If the danger from Russia existed why did Germany begin by ignoring this danger on one side and concentrating her strength on the other side of Europe,—namely, against France? No nation which claims to have been frightened into committing a crime against humanity by such a danger threatened to herself,—as the German case is,—would have done this. On the other hand, the fact is, as Lord Grey said, it was the story of 1870 over again. "There was preparation for war, and then, when the chosen moment came, an effort was made to provoke some other country to take a defensive step, and when the defensive step was taken then to receive it with an ultimatum, which made war inevitable."

But it is not only this cold-blooded and calculated precipitation of war that renders all peace talk a mockery. There is Germany's conduct of war, her contemptuous indifference to solemn treaties as mere "scraps of paper"; and above all, her callous disregard of every law of humanity, that forbid any approaches to peace until a final and complete victory enables the Allies to wring from the criminal Powers practical securities that this infamy will not be repeated. For these securities we cannot depend on the good faith of those who are our enemies now. For they have violated all the sanctity of international laws and international treaties. No one wants peace more anxiously and ardently than the Allies, but what they desire is a peace guaranteed by conditions that shall make it permanent. Those conditions cannot be secured to-day and Lord Grey gave no encouragement to any such illusion. For they can only be secured when that Prussian militarism,—which designed the war with the object that it did, and has waged it in the manner in which it has, and whose policy is the negation of all laws of God and man,—is destroyed root and branch. Lord Grey, therefore, but expressed the mind of the Allies when he declared that they are determined "that the war shall not end till we can be sure that the generations to come after us and the nations in future are not to be subjected to such a terrible trial again." To the question, how long is the struggle to be continued, the only reply, therefore, must be the reply that Lord Grey gave, that

it must be continued till these things are secured, and if it be hard that the present generation in their part should be called on to sacrifice all, it is for the sake of the future of the nation and the generations that come after. It is our determination, which the progress of the war but deepens, in common with our Allies, to continue the war until we have made it certain that the Allies in common shall have achieved the success which must and ought to be theirs, until they have secured the future peace of the whole continent of Europe, until they have made it clear that all the sacrifices we have made shall not have been in vain.

That the spirit of the nation is in accord with this declaration and that it is prepared yet to face a duration of the war of which the limit cannot yet be seen, is indicated in the telegrams which tell us of the mood of set determination in which Mr. Runciman's proposals for the control of the national food supplies have been received.

Notes of the Day.

The Lorraine Frontier.

In the October number of the "Edinburgh Review" there is a remarkable article by Mr. Francis Gribble in which he discusses "The Lorraine Frontier" and shows how the acquisition of 1871 of Lorraine, with its rich iron ore deposits, strengthened the iron and steel industries of Germany. He writes:

In round figures, the amount of iron ore produced in 1913 was:—

	Tons.
Germany	29,000,000
France	22,000,000

But nine-tenths of the French iron ore is in the Briey basin, and the Briey basin is now in German hands. It is the avowed ambition of the Germans to keep it. If they were allowed to keep it our revised estimates would be roughly:—

	Tons.
Germany	46,000,000
France	4,000,000

On the other hand, of the 29,000,000 tons of iron ore raised in Germany, 21,000,000 tons came from Lorraine. The restoration of Lorraine to France, would transfer that annual production of iron ore from Germany to France, and we should get this fresh set of figures:—

	Tons.
France	43,000,000
Germany	8,000,000

Mr. Gribble urges that the Germans be given a frontier which will deprive them of the iron mines they formerly took from France, and of the adjacent coalfields necessary to work those mines.

The Value of the Tank.

After the first glow of ecstatic enthusiasm about the "tanks" was exhausted, there was the reaction usual in such cases and critics began to express doubts as to whether the "tank" is really the wonderful invention that it had been made out to be. As a matter of fact it is a wonderful invention, and though its wonders both active and passive were somewhat exaggerated, especially its shell-proof power, there is no reason to doubt that it has proved a most effective aid in trench warfare. A telegram a few days ago stated that the tanks were estimated to have saved at least 20,000 lives by disposing of the machine gun danger. The "Manchester Guardian" recently published an uproarious account of a week's work with a tank from the diary of a young Australian. The rattle of bullets on the thick skin of the tank, and the heavy lurches and crashes from the very start, made the writer think that he and his companions were "booked through," as he says. But the noise was much worse than the damage. Soon the tank was astride a German trench and did great execution. At the end of the first day the writer remarked that tank-sickness was as bad as sea-sickness.

Hun's Costly Temerity.

After the first day the Germans grew bolder in attacking the strange monster:—

"Silly blighters thought they could rush the tank like they would a fort. Dashed up from all sides. We fired at them point-blank. Devilish plucky chaps some of them for all their madness. The survivors had another try. We spat at them venomously. More of them went down. The blessed old tub gave a sudden jerk. God in heaven, thought I, it's good-bye to earth; but it wasn't. Only some Hun dead and wounded we had skidded into." Then the tank proceeds to a village with the following result:—

"Party of Huns came to meet us outside the village. Very stout old gentleman in front. Thought it was the Mayor and village bigpots to give us a civic welcome. Mistaken. They meant to give warm reception, but not as we understood the word. Let fly with machine-guns. They tried silly boarding tactics. We laughed. Our guns answered theirs. Tank reception Committee dispersed in a cloud of smoke and flame; no trailing clouds of glory. Fat old gentleman only visible member of deputation. Stood open-mouthed. Purple with rage. Tank bore down. Old gent started to run. Funnier than a sack-race. Old gent flung himself to earth with many signs of surrender."

A Tribute to Gokhale.

Much has been said of the great qualities of the late Mr. Gokhale that made him what he was. And the tribute which Sir Archdale Earle paid to this great Indian in unveiling has portrait at Gauhati yesterday contains nothing that is new or exaggerated. Sir Archdale naturally laid emphasis on Mr. Gokhale's "thoroughness"—a characteristic the possession of which even to less marked an extent has made the reputation of many a member of the service to which the Chief Commissioner of Assam belongs. "Whatever he undertook, he did with all his might and main, not sparing himself in any way. Nothing was too big and nothing was too small for him." No tribute could be more ungrudging as none more valuable coming from the source it does.

Romesh Chandra Dutt.

The name of Romesh Chandra Dutt is a household word in India. It requires no extraneous aid to be enshrined in the grateful memory of succeeding generations of his countrymen. He was not merely a great Bengali, but also a great Indian. India is justly proud of a long list of administrators from ancient down to the present days who have governed, or served in the administration of, the country with benefit to the latter and with credit to themselves. But it was the unique distinction of the late Romesh Chandra Dutt that he was the first to vindicate the capacity of his countrymen to equal, if not to excel even the most distinguished member of that most distinguished service of modern times,—the Indian Civil Service. For that achievement he needs no memorial: for, it is unforgettable. His achievements in the fields of literature were no less remarkable. Besides helping to reveal to his own people, as Lord Carmichael says, the spiritual riches of ancient India, he opened up the gems of Eastern literature to the West. The Literary and Historical Museum in Calcutta, dedicated to his memory, which Lord Carmichael opened on Monday, repository as it is to be of a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, will, it may be hoped, stimulate the desire of a study of these books and manuscripts among many Indian students and help them to follow in his footsteps.

Ceylon Money-Lenders Ordinance.

At the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council last week, the Attorney-General moved the first reading of an ordinance relating to money-lenders. The main provisions of the ordinance as explained by the Attorney-General are worthy of note. The ordinance is an attempt to cope with the abuses of the money-lending system which prevail in Ceylon and which for some time past have been the subject of public discussion. The Bill is based mainly upon the United Kingdom Money Lenders Act of 1900, and affects chiefly the urban money-lender. It principally requires the registration of all money-lenders: secondly, it empowers the Courts to re-open and revise all money-lenders' accounts in cases in which the interest charged is excessive or the transaction otherwise harsh and unconscionable. In addition to these, special provisions are enacted with a view to protecting borrowers from local abuses of the money-lending system. Unlike the English Act, the ordinance is to apply, besides to regular money-lenders, also to persons, who in the course of any other business in which they are engaged, lend money for the purposes of that business,—to a limited extent. These persons are not required to be registered, but the Court is empowered to re-open and revise their money-lending transactions in any case in which it is satisfied that the contract is induced by "undue influence," or in any case in which it is proved that the lender takes as security a promissory note or other obligation in which the amount stated to be due is fictitious, or left blank. For the purposes of this section "undue influence" has been defined in accordance with the recent amendment of the Indian Contract Act. The need of such legislation, it need hardly be added, is no less urgent in India.

An Invidious Distinction.

Recently an eloquent appeal was issued by the Marchioness of Landsdowne for the Officers' Families' Fund. There is one passage in the latest report of the Committee of this Fund that deserves notice. The Committee states:

We think that peculiar hardship is entailed on those widows whose husbands have died, while actually serving, from disease contracted on service,—for example, at Kut. In such cases a very much smaller pension has been awarded than if the husband had been killed in action. This ruling operates with considerable harshness, and we trust that it may be modified.

The "Pioneer" understands that the difficulty concerns the wording of a Royal Warrant. If so, the Warrant must be amended without delay. Special pensions have before now been granted in certain cases by act of grace, and if there was ever a class that merited special treatment, it is surely, as the "Pioneer" says, that in which the husband has lost his wife in the service of his King and country. The peculiar hardship referred to has been shared in equal, if not greater, degree by the wives of Indian soldiers no less than of their British comrades and we trust that their need for relief will not be overlooked.

The proceeds of the Catholic Ladies' Association dance which took place on the 10th instant at the Catholic Gymkhana amount to Rs. 500 and have been sent through the President to Mr. H. E. Jackson, Secretary, Great War Sale and Fete.

NO RESPITE FOR BULGARIANS.

PURSUIT NORTH OF MONASTIR CONTINUES.

ANOTHER WITTENBERG.

TYPHUS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT AND BRUTALITY.

The report by the Government Committee concerned with the treatment by the enemy of British prisoners of war during the spring and summer of last year on the typhus epidemic at Gardelegen shows in many of its horrible details what the Committee call "a startling parallel" with the occurrences at Wittenberg, already reported on. The report is based on the experiences in the interment camp of Major P. C. T. Davy, R.A.M.C., Captain Arthur J. Brown, R.A.M.C., and Captain Scott-Williams, R.A.M.C.

Although this incident in German internment administration is happily now closed, the committee consider that the facts disclosed may under similar conditions be expected to recur unless those in authority are constrained by the pressure of neutral condemnation, if for no more worthy reason, to make it certain that they shall not.

The camp when the outbreak occurred contained about 11,000 prisoners, viz., 4,000 Russians, 6,000 French, 700 Belgians, and about 230 British. Major Davy says with regard to the overcrowding of the prisoners:—

"The overcrowding was such as I have never before seen or imagined anywhere. The hut contained in the breadth four rows of straw or shaving palliasses so arranged that laterally they were touching and terminally only left the narrowest passage-way between. Here men of all nationalities were crowded together. In these huts, devoid of tables and stools, the men lived, slept, and fed. They sat on their bags of shavings to eat their meals; they walked over each other in passing in and out; they lay there sick, and later on, in many cases, died there cheek by jowl with their fellow-prisoners. The atmosphere by day, and still more by night, was indescribably foetid, and this was their sole alternative to going outside in their meagre garments for fresh air."

And the prisoners were not only overcrowded, they were also insufficiently fed. Parcels had not begun to reach them from home, and they had to subsist as best they might on the food provided by the camp administration. This was bad in quality and inadequate in quantity. "I have no hesitation," says Major Davy, "in saying that the diet the prisoners received was not sufficient to keep an adult in a normal state of nutrition. I wish to be clearly understood: I mean that every man who subsisted on what was issued to him was gradually getting emaciated and anaemic, and was constantly a prey to the pangs of hunger."

DEPLORABLE SANITARY CONDITION.

From the beginning of April, 1915, the British, and still more the French, existed to an ever-increasing extent on what they received from home. The Russians, however, were not so fortunate. Up to the end of June only between twelve and twenty parcels a week arrived for them, and, as at the end of May the official daily allowance of bread was reduced by ½ to 250 grammes per man, equivalent to a thickish slice of an ordinary loaf—the extremity of the hunger of these men became positively acute. "It was no unusual sight," says Captain Brown, "to see a crowd of Russians on their hands and knees in the pit in which potato peelings were thrown, struggling to find a stray potato or a piece of rind with a little more potato than usual. This occurred day after day."

The sufferings of the prisoners, due to insufficient food and clothing, were further aggravated by the extreme cold at Gardelegen during the winter of 1914-15, and by the fact that, although there were two fire-places in each barrack, only one box of bricks a day for the two fires was provided, a totally inadequate supply.

The sanitary condition of the camp was deplorable. The task of emptying the latrines into tubular tank carts was as a regular practice specially allotted to the British prisoners until sickness had so much reduced their number that a fatigue party of sufficient strength in any one company could not be obtained. In addition, a hand system of emptying by buckets was in force, and the condition of the man, after being employed on this duty, with no clothes to change into was terrible in the extreme.

There was throughout the camp before the outbreak practically no facilities for personal cleanliness. In each company there was one stand-pipe leading off to a trough. At this some 1,200 men had to congregate each day, to wash their eating utensils, their clothes, and themselves—and all this without soap. Moreover, these pipes were often frozen; and when, as happened later, the water supply was cut off every day from 10 a.m., to 3 or 4 p.m., cleanliness was out of the question. By the month of February, 1915, every man in the camp of every nationality was infected with the body louse; lice swarmed in every garment

(Continued on page 8.)

MONASTIR AND AFTER.

PURSUIT OF BULGARIANS.

NO RESPITE FOR ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The battle, which has been proceeding since November 10th from the Cerna river to Lake Prespa, has ended in a complete Allied victory.

Yesterday witnessed the conclusion of the vast enveloping movement of the Germans and Bulgars defending the region of Monastir. It was the bold Serbian advance which forced the enemy to evacuate the last positions before Monastir.

The French cavalry entered the town on the heels of the enemy's rearguard, and the French and Russian infantry followed.

We pushed on north of Monastir and are pursuing the enemy without respite. We have taken over 600 prisoners and considerable material.

MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A Serbian communiqué says:—The Serbians have continued the pursuit from Monastir capturing more villages. The enemy who has been reinforced is offering serious resistance.

GENERAL PUTNIK'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NICE, Nov. 21.

General Putnik, formerly Serbian commander-in-chief, has expressed the opinion that the advance from Salonika is greatly helping the Roumanians, "for Bulgaria alone cannot stand against us; Germany must help."

ALLIED TROOPS GIVEN AN OVATION.

SERBIAN FLAG HOISTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia wiring on the 19th instant says:—The Bulgarian convoys were seen retreating from Monastir all yesterday. The rearguard held the trenches till late at night and daybreak revealed its disappearance. The French cavalry entered at nine this morning as the Bulgarian patrol left at the other end of the town. The Russians and Italians following the French captured a few hundred Bulgarians on the hills south of the town. The latter was little damaged.

The inhabitants had been suffering from scarcity of food and gave the Allies an ovation. Flowers and Serbian flags appeared magically and also a British flag which its owner had hidden in a quilt during the Bulgarian occupation. The French infantry formally entered at noon headed by bands and flags and a deputation of inhabitants asked permission to hoist the French flag but the French and the Russians paying a tribute to the tireless advance of the Serbians who had been responsible for the capture of Monastir, told the deputation to hoist the Serbian flag.

BULGARIAN COASTAL TOWNS BOMBARDED.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR-RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Admiralty announces that British seaplanes and aeroplanes on November 18th reached the Bulgarian coast and successfully bombarded Karjani, Pravista and Senultos.

GREEK NATIONAL MOVEMENT

M. VENIZELOS ON ITS AIMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In a message to "The Times" M. Venizelos denies that the Nationalist movement is anti-dynastic because it opposes the despotism at Athens. He says that it does not intend to settle the conflict with the Throne or force the Army as its entire attention is absorbed by the country's enemy but, he continues, we are convinced that the Allies after the war will help us to obtain the free verdict of the people and to restore Constitutionalist government without a civil war.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

NOT MUCH AFFECTED BY SUBMARINING.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the food question, Mr. Churchill said he did not consider that the submarining was affecting or was likely to affect the food supplies to the extent that some people imagined. He urged the arming of merchant ships, pointing out that four-fifths of those which were armed and had been attacked has escaped, whereas four-fifths of those which were not armed and had been attacked had perished. New construction, commandeering of ships and purchase of ships had replaced four-fifths of those lost through submarines.

Mr. Runciman, dealing with the submarine question, reminded the House that the war risk insurance scheme was running and was substantially a one per cent. rate of insurance. The diminution of tonnage for food purposes was principally due to naval and military demands.

A NEW FACTOR.

He emphasised that a new factor in the situation was the shortage of the North American wheat crop, which compelled Government to go to Australia and use much more tonnage.

He expressed gratitude for the cordial reception accorded to his proposals.

DEFINITE REGIMENTATION.

NATION READY TO SUBMIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Runciman's proposals are still the subject of comments which are unanimous in describing the public feeling as one akin to relief and thankfulness, recognising in the new policy another step in the prosecution of the grand purpose of winning.

The "Daily News" says that the public reception should encourage the Controller, to use his powers to the fullest. "The Nation is impatient of official exhortations to economy," it says, "and more than ready to submit to definite regimentation."

The Lobby correspondents point out that the feature of the debate on the question was the general assumption that the war would be long and that a further measure would be necessary.

"The Times" understands that the issue of food tickets is at present improbable and says:—"There is reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd George who is the chief advocate in the Cabinet of Mr. Runciman's proposals is not unwilling to assume the controllership. Lord Devonport's name is also mentioned.

The Kitchen Committee of the Commons provides a daily vegetarian menu which has also been instituted on railways.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

"The Times" says that Mr. Lloyd George's heart is in the War Office and it is unlikely that he will consider the Food Controllership.

COMPREHENSIVE FOOD REGULATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 20.

The Food Regulations published in the "London Gazette" to-day empower the Board of Trade to prohibit the waste of any article, to decide what is waste, to limit the use of any article, to regulate the manufacture, production and the manner of supplying the public and the market operations, to fix the maximum prices, to commandeer stocks on terms subsequently to be fixed by an arbitrator and to demand and verify the returns relating to stocks, contracts, cost, etc.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Board of Trade has issued a regulation the general effect of which is to prohibit an increase in the price of milk above the present prices. It does not apply to condensed milk. A second regulation requires the percentages of flour that must be extracted from various qualities of wheat to range from 73 to 78. The latter includes Australian and choice Bombay.

PORTUGAL AND PARIS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Nov. 21.

The Portuguese Government has ratified the resolutions of the Paris Conference.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

ADVANC IN ALBESHT REGION.

ENEMY REPELLED SOUTH OF ROTHENTURM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A Russian communiqué says enemy attacks in the region of Kimpolung were unsuccessful. The Roumanians advanced northward in the region of Albesht, taking 100 prisoners.

Enemy attacks south of Rothenturm Pass were repelled.

The Roumanians continue to retire in the Jiul valley owing to pressure of superior forces.

RAID ON MUNICH.

BRITISH MACHINE USED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

VICENZA, Nov. 21.

Captain Beauchamps used a British aeroplane in his flight to Munich.

KAISER'S POLISH PROCLAMATION.

DEBATE IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, No. 21.

During the debate on the Polish Proclamation in the Prussian Diet the majority of speakers emphasised their anxiety to exclude Prussian Poland from any connection with the new State.

A Polish deputy expressed the apprehension that the new conditions meant that independence was a mere pretence.

Herr Stroebel, a Socialist, declared that the project was equivalent to annexation.

CALM ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 20.

A communiqué says the Western front was relatively calm.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 20.

A communiqué says, there was considerable hostile artillery firing north of the Somme and at Douaumont.

80 MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A British communiqué says we have taken a further 80 prisoners.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN A SNOWSTORM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Correspondents at Headquarters say that the British and Canadian troops defeated the enemy in a snowstorm on the 18th instant beyond Grandcourt. The prisoners were freezing in dugouts and glad to surrender. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred in darkness in the German trenches amid the fumes of exploding shells and swirling snowflakes.

KUT PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Hope stated that the majority of British soldiers taken prisoners at Kut were at Arion, Karanissar, Adana and Kasiamouna. The last named was by far the largest camp. The Indians appeared to be at Raselain.

CARSO FRONT.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

ITALIANS CO-OPERATE IN CAPTURE OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

An Italian communiqué says, the enemy attacked positions northward of Mount Volkovnjak on the Carso and occupied a trench. Otherwise the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Italians co-operated in the capture of Monastir, taking 200 prisoners on the eastern slopes of the Baba mountains.

INTERDICTION AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

BENGAL THEOSOPHISTS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Bengal Theosophical Society of Calcutta a resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the Central Provinces Government in having excluded Mrs. Besant from the Central Provinces and Berar, and thereby preventing her from presiding over the Theosophical Federation at Amraoti. The Calcutta Theosophical Lodge viewed with regret that the Chief Commissioner should have acted in a manner so as to undo the Government policy of religious neutrality, and hurt the religious feelings of Theosophists. The Lodge further pointed out that the local authorities could have restrained Mrs. Besant from delivering any political speeches without preventing her from presiding over the Federation. The Lodge prayed the Viceroy to cancel the order of the C. P. Government as soon as possible.

DR. MOULTON'S ARTICLE IN "METHODIST RECORDER."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT NOT TO TAKE ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day with his Excellency the Governor in the chair. There were 261 interpellations.

To Mr. Narasinha Iyer's question whether the Government proposed to take any action in regard to an article written by Dr. Moulton in the "Methodist Recorder," the Government replied they were not prepared to take any action.

To a question of Bahadur Annamalia Chettiar whether the demand of price higher than Rs. 15 for the sovereign in the bazaar was not illegal, the Government replied:—"Although the sovereign is a legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 and must be received at the rate of Rs. 15 in payment of a debt, there is nothing in the Act to prevent the holder of a sovereign from selling it at a higher price if he can obtain it and such transactions are not illegal."

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Allies are pushing on north of Monastir and pursuing the enemy without respite.

British seaplanes and aeroplanes successfully bombarded Karjani, Pravista and Senultos on the Bulgarian coast.

The Roumanians advanced northward in the Albesht region. They have repelled attacks in the Kimpolung region and south of Rothen Turm Pass. Owing to pressure of superior enemy forces they continue to retire in the Jiul Valley.

The Italians have repelled with heavy losses most of the enemy, attacks on the Carso. The enemy succeeded in occupying a trench northward of Mount Volkovnjak.

GREAT WAR SALE.

AUCTIONEERING DAY.

THE MOTOR CAR WON.

Yesterday saw the opening of the Auction Sales in connection with Bombay's great patriotic carnival, and large crowds were gathered in and around the Town Hall when Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in State. The appearance of the body-guard and then the splendid coach was greeted with cheers, for their Excellencies are justly regarded as the pioneers of all work for the good of Thomas Atkins and his Indian comrade in this part of the world.

No time was lost in taking the platform just inside the entrance to the Town Hall. Commander Leverton, Captain Lumsden's successor as Senior Naval Officer, opened the proceedings in a right seamanly manner, and Mr. D. B. Binning started as auctioneer. Also on the platform with their Excellencies was Mr. J. E. Jackson, the Honorary Secretary. In the ring round the dais were several ruling princes and the members of the Working Committee.

Generous Bidding.

There was most generous bidding for the first few articles offered. The picture of Queen Victoria reading to a bed-ridden fisherman, by Mr. G. Stripp, R.S.A., started at a thousand rupees and went rapidly up by hundreds to two thousand six hundred. A signed photograph of Lord Hardinge, a water-colour drawing presented by Queen Mary and several other articles of note were also keenly contested for and fetched large sums. Then their Excellencies left the scene of such a signal success, leaving two platforms to some Parsi gentlemen, who got every possible pice for the articles they offered. Though the merely curious left with the Governor, earnest buyers stayed all through the evening, and good business was done. It will take fully all the time allotted before the magnificent array of gifts is disposed of.

Yesterday the distinguished visitors paid but a cursory visit to the grounds of the Town Hall, concentrating their attention on the Circle Garden. Here the Japanese stall is the principal attraction so early in the afternoon, and their Excellencies showed plainly their appreciation of the artistic arrangements in that fascinating corner.

Winner of the Motor Car.

As it was the first day for the removal of prizes from the Lucky Bag large crowds again besieged the building, and happily laden streams of people emerged with what luck had favoured them. Still there were many who had not yet put their fortunes to the test, and many were the smiling faces when the envelopes were being torn open.

The motor car, that most coveted of all the prizes, was won yesterday. Mrs. J. E. Jackson's nurse, an English girl, drew the fateful number from—the thirteenth box! As Mrs. Jackson presides over the Lucky Bag it is an appropriate coincidence that this young lady should secure its greatest treasure.

It is not until night falls that the grounds really settle down to the familiar atmosphere of an Earl's Court Exhibition. But then the myriads of fairy lamps, the jolly strains of a band and the chattering thousands of people lend it this air. The Circle Garden is an ideal spot to sit in and enjoy the novelty of the surroundings, while the touch of excitement is provided by a tour round "Japan."

The Vaudeville Theatre.

At the usual theatre hour last night the Vaudeville playhouse opened its doors for a variety performance.

The theatre is large and splendidly designed, with a stage that has a decidedly permanent look. Unfortunately only the first and last few rows were occupied last night, probably on account of the prohibitive price charged for admission. But for the presence of a few theatrical folk the fare would have been very mediocre. Frank Willats and Lottie Poole, the well known English music hall artistes, did their latest turn and were well rewarded with laughs. Mr. James McGrath sang a stirring song in his best style. Three soldiers also contributed diverting items, while local amateurs completed the bill. To-night Lord and Lady Willingdon attend for the performance by "The Queries," Concert Party. The Governor's Band will again assist.

At an early hour this morning their Excellencies are to attend the Auction Sale of horses and ponies for the War Sale Fund, at Mr. J. Gove's premises in Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

HEATED DEBATE ON CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

INDIAN MEMBERS' STRONG PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, a somewhat heated discussion took place on the Administration Report of the Chairman for the year 1915-16.

Mr. Orr opening the proceedings said with regard to Sir Ibrahim's minute that during the consideration of the Administation report it was not proper to bring forward such a discussion. If he wanted it, the Chairman said, he would give a special day for the discussion of what important areas should be taken in hand first.

SIR IBRAHIM'S PROTEST.

Sir Ibrahim said he did not want to say a single word on the question of the Improvement Trust schemes. He had already spoken on the schemes at the proper time, both there and in the Corporation, but the schemes had been passed by the majority in the Improvement Trust and then sanctioned by the Government. He was not going to say what steps the Corporation was going to take in the matter. But the speaker's hands had been forced by the Chairman and he therefore brought forward an amendment, which he never intended to. He objected to the first paragraph in the Administration Report. He did not know why these unnecessary matters had been introduced in the report. As an instance he stated that whereas his own speech lasted for four hours, it was dismissed with one page, the Chairman's own speech covered four pages of the report.

UNFAIRNESS TO CORPORATION.

He gave further examples of what he considered as unfairness to the Municipality and to the public. He did not like to say one word regarding the Parel scheme, because the Government had passed it after over-ruling the views of the Corporation and the public of Bombay. The Chairman should have merely stated that the scheme had been passed by a majority of the Trustees and was sanctioned by Government. But the whole matter had grown serious and would grow more serious if things went on like this. Sir Ibrahim asked if ever such a thing was put in the Administration Report.

The Chairman: Yes.

Sir Ibrahim said he did not mean during the present Chairman's time, but before that. Ever since Mr. Orr had taken charge, things had gone wrong. He hoped only the mere facts would be mentioned in the report.

The Chairman said he had only mentioned the facts.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA'S DRAFT.

Sir Ibrahim said that in that case he would bring forward an amendment altering the first page of the report. The first page as it was worded, was a one-sided statement; the Chairman had dismissed the whole opposition by saying that a section of the public had opposed the scheme. He therefore moved his amendment formally that the following be inserted in place of para 1 of the Trust Administration Report for 1915-16:—

The main feature of the year was the notification by the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Parel Road Schemes Nos. 43 and 47 which provide for the widening of Parel Road from the existing average width of 72' to 120'. It would be interesting to note that the question of communications with special reference to north and south roads was first brought before the Board in 1907, about nine years after the passing of the Improvement Trust Act. After a prolonged consideration of the subject the Board decided to reply to Government letter No. 7382 dated 9th December 1907, in terms of the Chairman's letter No. 4179 of 27th June 1908, the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows:—

"In conclusion I am to say that the Board have dealt with these questions on the clear understanding that the cost of the improvements and developments indicated is not at present under consideration, but that they have been invited merely to consider what, irrespective of the cost or the sources from which the necessary funds are to be met, is for the best ultimate advantage of the City. *The Trustees would be unable to view favourably any call upon their limited resources which might tend to delay the carrying out of those schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas which they consider to be of primary importance to the welfare of the City.*"

In dealing with Government letter No. 3022 of 14th June 1909, in which a programme of improvements for the next 20 years was proposed to be laid down and in which Government had definitely declared that "The Governor-in-Council will be prepared to take such measures in the nature of legislation, and in the direction of furnishing assistance to the Trust's finances as may be calculated to enable them to press forward vigorously those measures which lie within the scope of their operations," the Board adhered to the views expressed by them in their letter No. 4179 dated 27th June 1908 in the following words "The Board accept the views expressed in paras 17 and 18 of Government Resolution No. 3022 dated 14th June 1909 (General Department), as to the order of importance of the several schemes therein referred to for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island and, after satisfying themselves that their resources are sufficient for the completion of the schemes which have already been sanctioned by Government, are prepared to take in hand such of these further schemes as fall within their province *subject to the receipt of adequate financial assistance from Government. They adhere, however, to the views stated in para 20 of their report No. 4179 of the 27th June 1908* (quoted above) *as to the important place that improvement schemes should take in their programme, and therefore they are not prepared to commit themselves to the undertaking of these further schemes to the exclusion of any improvement schemes that they may deem to be urgently necessary.*"

These quotations will indicate the policy which the Board has repeatedly laid down in regard to its operations. Since this time the following additional resources have been provided:—

(a) A grant of Rs. 50 lacs.
(b) Giving up of interest on scheduled lands payable to Government and to the Corporation.
(c) The appropriation of revenue surplus at the end of each year payable to the Corporation.

In consideration of these additional resources having been placed at their disposal both from the Corporation and Government, the Board notified the Sydenham Road Scheme. A further addition to their resources has also been promised to the Board by Government of a subvention of 4½ lacs per annum and although nearly five years have elapsed since this promise was made, it has not yet fructified.

In spite of the fact that:—

(a) the Board has repeatedly declared its policy in regard to the undertaking of improvement schemes in clear and emphatic terms,
(b) it has laid down that it will not favourably view any call upon its resources for communication schemes,
(c) the promise of the additional revenue of 4½ lacs of rupees per annum has not yet been redeemed by Government,
(d) not a single improvement scheme as such has been undertaken by the Board during all these years,
(e) the existing width of these sections of the Parel Road (an average of 72') is proved by statistics of traffic to be quite adequate for the existing traffic,
(f) on the Chairman's own admission that the present width is adequate for the increase of traffic anticipated by him for at least the next 10 years, while the Corporation representatives consider the width more than sufficient for all practical purposes holding the view that there was not the slightest justification for undertaking them in preference to improvement schemes for the sanitary welfare of the City,
(g) the provision of chawls for the poorer classes displayed by the operations of the Trust has not been adequately made, as will be seen from the following statement:—

(1) The number of one-room tenements demolished by the Trust upto 31st March 1915	13,856
(2) The number of one-room tenements built in the chawls constructed by the Trust upto 31st March 1915.	4,365
(3) The number of one-room tenements to be demolished subsequent to 31st March 1915 under sanctioned schemes excluding the Parel Road widening schemes	6,880
(4) The number of one-room tenements to be constructed by the Trust against provision made in estimates of sanctioned schemes exclusive of Parel Road widening schemes	2,069
This means that the number of families living in one-room tenements displaced and to be displaced by the operations of the Trust is	20,736
While the number of rooms constructed and to be constructed by the Trust is	6,434

leaving 14,302 families living in one-room tenements for whom the Trust has made no provision in chawls.

The Board decided by a majority against the unanimous opinion of the Corporation's representations on the Board to notify these road widening schemes. The schemes met with a strenuous opposition in the Corporation and after a discussion lasting over several meetings they were condemned by a large majority. It may be noted that out of 36 councillors elected to the Corporation by the rate-payers so many as 33 were present at the time of voting and 32 of them voted against the schemes.

The majority of the Board were in no way deterred by such a practically unanimous opposition of the citizens to these schemes. They submitted them for sanction to Government and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to sanction the same.

MR. WACHA ON CHAIRMAN'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the attitude of the Chairman was that of "Sir Oracle." That was an attitude which was not proper for a public servant to adopt. It was his duty to be fair to all. He had not seen any officer of Government who carried things in such a high-handed way. The Chairman had, further on in the report, written as if he had been treated unfairly by the Municipality. The Municipality had paid what they were required by the Act. He very strongly objected to such statements.

The Chairman stated that he would alter the para if it was objectionable.

Continuing, Mr. Wacha said the scheme was passed by a majority of the Trustees, every one of whom was a new member.

Sir Bhalchandra also objected to the wording of the paragraph.

AN OBNOXIOUS POLICY.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Chairman had overruled everybody in this matter. A bitter controversy had been aroused; the Municipality had voted against the scheme; every public organ was against it; he had hoped, however, that the matter would rest there: but the Chairman had raked it up again unnecessarily. There was still bitter feeling against the scheme. The whole para ought to be done away with. The Chairman's policy was most obnoxious to the public sentiment. They had discussed the scheme for hours and hours both in the Trust and the Corporation and it had aroused very bitter feeling.

AMENDMENT LOST.

After some desultory discussion the amendment was put to the vote and was defeated the four Corporation representatives voting for it.

Further discussion was then adjourned.

PORT OF PURNAGAD

A correspondent writes urging Government to arrange for the opening of the port of Purnagad, on the Konkan coast, to steamer communication. As the Konkan is not provided with a railway and is not likely to see one for a long time to come, residents of the Konkan will have to depend solely on steamer service for travelling to Bombay and elsewhere. Purnagad has a good water-way, which, if properly utilized, will contribute materially to the development of the country. In these circumstances, the correspondent urges that the Bombay Government should induce the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to arrange for steamer communication with that port.

A sword of antiquarian interest with curious designs on it, has been presented to the Dacca Museum. It has been discovered in village Bajrajogini, Bikrampur, and has been declared by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, the well-known Tibetan scholar, to have belonged to the Buddhistic age.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AT MUZAFERPORE.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BIHAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEZAFERPORE, Nov. 21.

The Indian Industrial Commission arrived at Muzaferpore last evening and sat in the Agricultural Museum this morning to record evidence.

Mr. J. Henry, of the Darbhanga Sugary Company, the first witness, in his statement laid stress on communications and thought a good deal could be done in the way of laying down light railways and tramways and that the B. N.-W. Railway would positively find it possible to extend their system in the east of Muzaferpore.

In reply to the President witness said there was no sugar association at present but it might come.

Mr. G. W. Rainey MacDonald, Manager, Barah Factory, Chapparan, examined, said sugar factories were started in Bihar on the decline of the indigo industry. He recommended the creation of some kind of authority for arranging and enforcing areas and discussed questions of railway freights and facilities for expansion and acquisition of land. He stated the Commission could give help by collecting and publishing information and arranging for some research work to be done in connection with this industry.

In reply to Sir Thomas Holland witness said they had not much assistance from Pusa. They never asked for any and did not make any use of the experiments made at Pusa. Replying to another question he said the complaint about railway freights was not coloured by the conditions of war. The threat of additional railway freight came only last month. The grumble about freights was based on precise grounds and if the freights could be settled as a permanent settlement it would be much better.

TINKATHIYA SYSTEM.

Pandit Malaviya asked detailed questions about the Tinkathiya system. He asked: Are you aware that when his Majesty the King-Emperor came to India the cultivators of Bahia presented a petition to him that the Tinkathiya system should be abolished?—Don't know anything about it.

Was not the last Champaran riot an outcome of the Tinkathiya system?—It had something to do with it.

In reply to Sir Francis Stewart witness said that by enforcing areas he meant only enforcing of boundary and he never meant to say that so much area should be put under sugar cultivation. In reply to another question he said he had no difficulty with the ryots with regard to the Tinkathiya system and his relations with them were extremely satisfactory. The Tinkathiya system was a system under which the ryots were bound to grow indigo on the twentieth of their holdings.

Answering Dr. Hopkinson witness said there was increased tendency now to grow indigo.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS.

Mr. W. C. Finzel, of the Pursa Sugar Factory, Champaran, in the course of his evidence, suggested that powers might be given to the Local Government to assist sugar factories or other industries in acquiring roads for putting down light railways or making roads. In his opinion when Government gave loans to help industries a reasonable interest or security should be taken otherwise it would be a hardship on those firms who were in the same business.

Mr. C. H. Gordon, of the Moorla concern, Champaran, said Government might do much to assist industries but if the shortage of wagons continued assistance in other directions might just as well not be given.

In reply to Mr. Low witness said the shortage of wagons was a serious business difficulty. He could not say that the railways were not doing all they could with the present stock they had.

Mr. R. Mecreck, planter, Champaran, said considerable assistance could be given to new and existing industries in North Behar by a bank or branch of a bank being opened in a headquarters station such as Muzaferpore with a view to giving financial aid to enterprises on the security of their plant, etc.

In reply to Sir Thomas Holland witness said the Behar Planters' Association had approached the Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla for opening a branch at Muzaferpore but he had said the proposal could not be entertained until the war was over.

The President expressed surprise that it was most extraordinary that there were no banking facilities in such an industrial centre as North Behar.

Witness also emphasised the fact that the shortage of wagons considerably hampered the selling of produce from Behar, specially in Calcutta, its biggest market.

In reply to Sir Francis Stewart witness said the great cause of delay was due to the congestion at Mokameh and the only way to remove it was to have a bridge there.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

ELECTION DISPUTE IN BENGAL.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Imperial Council election dispute between the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim Bukhsh Ellahe and Mr. Gulam Hussain Ariff was taken up for enquiry to-day by Mr. Monahan, Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Sir S. P. Sinha appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Ariff, and Sir Ali Imam appeared for the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim.

Sir S. P. Sinha represented to the Commissioner that Mr. Ariff did not wish to proceed with the case as a compromise had been arrived at and he wanted to withdraw the petition against Mr. Buksh Ellahie.

Sir Ali Imam said his client had no objection to the withdrawal of the petition against him.

Mr. Monahan said he would report to Government accordingly.

ANOTHER WITTENBERG.

(Continued from page 7.)

the men wore and in every blanket they slept in.

"A REIGN OF TERROR AND BRUTALITY."

During this period also the prisoners were treated by their guards with the utmost harshness. Major Davy had sufficiently long experience of these guards before they abandoned the camp to satisfy him that a reign of terror and brutality existed. "At the daily roll-call parades," he says, "men were driven out of their barrack-rooms with kicks and blows. The German under-officers were the chief offenders. The German officers, of whom one was in command in each company, were mostly elderly men, who seemed quite in the hands of their under-officers. I never once saw one check an under-officer for the most flagrant bullying."

When the existence of typhus was established every single German left the camp, and sentries were posted twenty paces outside the outermost barbed-wire fence. The French, Russian, and English medical officers had now to take stock of the situation and devise such measures as were possible to meet it. It was sufficiently appalling. The hospital was full of repletion. The sick were pouring into No. 3 company, the hospital annex. The barracks there were of course quite devoid of all furniture or equipment, and were in no sense wards. The sick had to be dumped down anywhere, for there was not at first a sufficient number of attendants to cope with the work. There were no beds for them; they had to lie on their shaving-filled bags. No milk, or eggs, or other invalid fare was forthcoming. It was ordained that the sick were to continue on exactly the same rations as they had been receiving—the same soup, the same black bread, the same weekly raw herring for each—a diet "tragically grotesque," in Major Davy's words, "for a man in the middle of an acute illness."

Dr. Wenzil, the German officer who had been in medical charge of the camp, fell a victim to his own neglect. He sickened shortly after the quarantine had been declared, and a few days later died of typhus in the town.

Towards the end of March a German medical officer in civilian dress arrived at the camp. He was a Dr. Kranski, an elderly man who had spent twenty-three years in Africa, eighteen of them in practice at Alexandra. He spoke English fluently, and in striking contrast to his German predecessors and to other German medical men, who, it is believed, had refused to take the position, he devoted himself assiduously to his task, coming to the camp early and generally working late. Dr. Kranski's devotion is all the more notable and praiseworthy because he himself had been deported from Egypt at the beginning of the war, and it is quite certain that none of the deficiencies after his arrival—and they were very many—were in any way attributable to him.

FRENCH PRIESTS' SELF-SACRIFICING DEVOTION.

The epidemic lasted for about four months. Two recrudescences of the disease at the end of April and the beginning of May were practically confined to the French and Belgian prisoners. Before it came finally to an end over 2,000 cases were dealt with out of about 11,000 prisoners of war. The mortality was approximately 15 per cent. of those who were attacked. The type of the disease was milder than that which attacked other German camps. In this respect alone Gardelegen was fortunate.

The epidemic was the occasion for striking examples of self-sacrificing devotion. There were ten French Roman Catholic priests in the camp as prisoners. They lived together in the guard hut of No. 2 company. All of them volunteered to work among the sick, and they were given charge of rooms in the hospital annexes and of wards in the hospital. They were most adaptable, teachable men, and their absolute fearlessness and unselfish devotion to duty cannot be too highly extolled. Eight out of the ten contracted the disease and five of them died. And the soldiers who volunteered their services as nursing orderlies were equally heroic. It did not need the priests' example to inspire these men. British, French, and Russian alike, never was there lack of attendants for the sick when once the need was recognised. The doctors selected chiefly unmarried men as attendants, and later those who had recovered from the fever. There were no gowns or overalls for them, and the work they voluntarily undertook carried with it the practical certainty of being attacked by the disease. Indeed, every one of those detailed to handle and wash the patients' clothes and blankets contracted it. Twenty-two of these attendants were British; all, with two exceptions, were untrained. Twenty of them caught the disease; two of them died. The Committee are able to name thirteen of these men, among whom is Corporal F. Bradshaw, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

EX-BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The following Reuter's telegram dated London, 2nd November, appears in the Straits Budget:—In the House of Commons in reply to Sir C. K. Kinloch Cooke, Mr. Chamberlain said that Ex-Brigadier Roe had lost rank while his prestige, prospects and pay were considerably reduced. His appointment at Lucknow was due to shortage of engineer officers in India. He had no reason to doubt his fitness for the post, which was entirely different from his previous post. He thought the punishment was sufficient for a grave error of judgment.

ENEMY GUN SHORTAGE.

PEACEFUL FIGHTING SPOTS ON FRENCH FRONT.

Mr. Henry Wood, the permanent correspondent of the United Press Agency with the French armies somewhere between Picardy and Champagne, writing to the Exchange says:—

To meet the gigantic artillery concentration of the Allies on the Somme Germany has been forced to call in her guns from various points, until there are portions of the German front in France where the war has been reduced to half a dozen cannon shot a day,—and even those by the French alone.

I have just visited three different points of the French front between Picardy and Champagne where German activity has ceased to such an extent that they can actually be described as the most peaceful spots in the world. Yet all three of these points before the Allies' "big push" on the Somme were centres of some of the most desperate efforts the Germans have made to break through the French lines.

This remarkable change came about quickly when, following the terrible losses, both in men and material, at Verdun, the Germans found themselves compelled to cease practically all activity on the rest of the French front in order to concentrate every possible man and gun on the Somme.

Not only has it been established that the Germans have taken off as many guns as can safely be spared in order to augment their concentration on the Somme, but those that remain are apparently under orders not to waste a single shot of ammunition that is not absolutely necessary. One of the spots visited I found being held by one of the most famous regiments in France, one that has participated in every big offensive on the French front, and which, after playng a heroic part in the Somme offensive, had been sent to repose itself in the trenches at this point. There was absolutely no firing on the part of either the French or the Germans, but the colonel, in order to show me the perfection of his artillery, ordered a battery of "soixante-quinze" to place four shells on a demolished church behind which the Germans were installed. The shots were fired without even so much as a rifle shot in response from the Germans. At another point, during the course of an afternoon, I did not count over half a dozen cannon shot, and those all French.

The general in charge of the sector explained that his artillerymen were under orders to fire at everything back of the Germans' lines that might look as though it was something so enable the men to keep in practice. To shots the Germans have ceased replying st completely.

French regiments that have inguished themselves in battle receive usually as a supreme recompense the privilege of acting as guard of honour at General Joffre's headquarters. Since the beginning of the Somme offensive, however, there are so many of these regiments that other means of repose have to be found for them, and one of these is to assign them to duty on these portions of the front where the Somme offensive has forced the Germans to cease all activity. This system has the double advantage not only of giving the men the necessary repose, but of making it certain that if the Germans should attempt a renewal of aggressivenes they would find themselves facing regiments that proved their worth in the severest fighting of the entire war.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Jute mill shares again to-day absorbed the attention of the market, which was characterised by great activity and excitement, very full rates being paid and with buyers freely following the advance. Coal shares possibly in consequence of the super-activity of jutes, were not so much inquired for. Some of the securities in this section were difficult of sale and were ruling irregular. In the miscellaneous section Carews made a sensational advance to 138 and Titaghur Paper was done at 182. Dalbhoom Gold shares were stronger. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 17; Bhulanbararee 46-8; Burragarh 3-12, 4, 4-4; Bilberia 3, 3-4; Burrelia 12-4, 12-8; Burrakur 35-4; Burra Dhemo 13-12, 14, 14-4, 14-8; Central Pench 16-4; Damuda 27-8, 27-12; East Indian 44, 44-4; Empire 13; Kinuri 16, 16-4; Kuardi 19-4; Lakurka 38, 38-4; Marine 24-4; Marine B 23-12, 24; Mucherridih 3; Nazira 21-12, 22; New Kessurgarh 11-8 to 12; North West 12-12; Nodiha 15; Parasea 3-2, 3-6; Pench River 24; Raneegunge 37-8 to 38-8; Samla Kendra 20-8; South Govindpur 10-4; Sodeeh 10-4, 10-8; Standard 45; Upper Pench 13-8.

Jute:—Albion (pref) 124; Albion (ord) 800 to 825; Alliance (ord) 575 to 610; Auckland (ord) 380 to 386; Auckland (pref) 118; Barnagore (ord) 188 to 195; Budge Budge (ord) 655 to 670; Clive (ord) 240 to 255; Dalhousie (ord) 475 to 508, 512; Delta (ord) 680 to 700; Empire (ord) 58 to 61; Fort Gloster (ord) 735 to 741; Fort William (ord) 294 to 315; Gondalpara (ord) 960 to 1010. 1025; Howrah (ord) 450 to 466; Howrah (pref) 110; Hooghly (ord) 96-8, 96-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 601 to 618; Kanknarrah (ord) 745 to 760; Lansdowne (ord) 275 to 311; Lawrence (ord) 490 to 497; New Central (ord) 595, 596; Northbrook (ord) 48-12 to 50; Orient (ord) 43, 44; Reliance (ord) 385 to 396; Soorah (ord) 290, [illegible]; Standard (ord) 594 to 600; Union (ord) 730 to 746; Waverly 19.

Tea:—Grob (ord) 80.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1650, 1655; Bengal Paper (ord) 60 to 71; Carew and Co. 133 to 138; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 29, 29-1; Fort Shipping 21-12; Ryam Sugar 16-4, 16-8; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 183 to 186, 182; United Tour 11.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-1; to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

A TALK WITH GENERAL MARCHAND.

TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

"The Times" correspondent with the French Army writing about a talk with General Marchand, says:—

He had been out visiting the trenches of his sector and his khaki uniform was rumpled and trench-stained. It looked like business and adventure. So did the man. He reminded me a little of Sir Charles Napier and a good deal of George Wyndham. He has something the same type of face—though not so markedly acquiline as the former—with the clean-cut, mobile profile and the vivacity and charm of the latter. The particular incident in his life that once made him our gallant and enterprising opponent gives him particular interest in the eyes of Englishmen. And we interest him. That was evident from everything we said. Having spoken of the particular difficulties to be faced to the south of the Somme, he said:—

"In this war, which, with all its modern science, has taken us back in so many ways to primitive weapons and primitive methods of fighting, one new condition has arisen which is completely contrary to the experience of the whole previous history of war. Always up till now the man who has been at the top of the hill has had the dominating position. He has had his enemy below him and therefore at his mercy. Now it is just the opposite. The strong position now is with the army who can see, and whose artillery can get at the opposing force on the slopes above them. And that is why, at times, our advance is sure to be slow. We fight our way upwards and drive the enemy over the crest, and then there is bound to be a pause."

I should say that General Marchand regards the Germans already as a beaten force. As he put it:—

"Since the arrival of your great English armies and the tremendous pressure which they have brought to bear on the enemy, they fight in a different spirit. They are not nearly so *orgueilleux* as they were. They cannot counter-attack any longer as they did. And now that we have beaten them out of the entrenchments which it had taken them two years to construct they are beginning to realize that they cannot stand up against our two armies."

As for their chances of re-entrenching themselves in positions anything like as strong as those which they have been forced to evacuate, General Marchand frankly does not believe in them. He considers that "the army that wins here on the Somme will win the war."

Finally he talked of Lord Kitchener. Unfortunately he had not met him when he came to Chalons and exchanged reminiscences with General Baratier, General Marchand's companion in his great journey across Africa. Said General Marchand:—

"What a death, what a magnificent death! It was the apotheosis of his life, of all his splendid work. He created those grand armies of yours, all that great mass of material and supplies, and the whole of your heavy artillery. And, most wonderful feat of all, he raised the staff to manage and control them. That was a marvellous achievement. I have always admired him, and I am proud to think that I was once in a sense the adversary of such a man."

STATE-AIDED POETRY.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DOUBTS.

Mr. Alfred Noyes gave a reading from his poems and ballads at the Savoy Theatre on October 21, on behalf of the Poetry Society. Sir Herbert Warren presided.

Mr. Noyes read for an hour and gave a wide selection, the programme including "The Admiral's Ghost," "Kilmeny," "Searchlight," "Grey squirrel," "The Highwayman," "Creation," "The Lord of Misrule," and "London in Lilac Time."

In the evening Mr. Noyes and M. Cammaerts were the guests of the society at dinner at the Cafe Royal, when Sir Ronald Ross presided. M. Cammaerts, in responding to the toast of his health, said readers of "The Times" had had the opportunity of reading a letter in which Miss Hobhouse told them that Louvain had not been destroyed. Probably Miss Hobhouse, under the escort of a German officer, had seen what it had been thought fit to show her and returned with the happy delusion that only a sixth or an eighth of the town had been destroyed, and thought that was cheerful news for Belgian refugees in England. An answer had been published to the letter, and to that answer he had only to add that Belgians did not need Miss Hobhouse to give particulars upon which they were satisfied with the words of honour of six of their own professors and of Cardinal Mercier, whom they trusted more than they did Miss Hobhouse.

The chairman said the time had come when the Society should go to the Government and ask for a grant for the art. For science £5,000 a year was given, a trifle compared with what Germany did. Quite recently medical science had £50,000 or £60,000 from insurance funds for medical research. But other branches of art ought to have support, and poetry was the highest of arts. The society should make a demand for a grant and for quarters such as were allowed to the Royal and other societies. The Poetry Society might, for instance, have quarters in Lancaster House when the Government had done with the place for dinner parties.

General Sir Ian Hamilton said poetry was the highest expression of the *moral* of a nation. The question whether the State should help poetry with cash was one he would like to consider before deciding. Voluntaryism had been a motive power in this country for a good many years. He did not know that official pictures at the Royal Academy made for the interest of art. Nothing could be worse than bad poetry, and with large sums of money forthcoming one knew not what might happen.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF SPECIE BANK.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. (In liquidation) ...v. KALYANRAI G. GHODA.

This was a suit filed by the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank against Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda and others for the recovery of Rs. 10,500 interest and costs. The Court having decided in the suit filed by Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Kalyanrai G. Ghoda and others against the Indian Specie Bank (in liquidation) as stated in the judgment published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 18th that the liquidator was wrong in contesting the facts and in relying on an obviously false entry in the miscellaneous ledger, the above suit by the Specie Bank was dismissed with costs.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PROPOSED REMOVAL TO MATUNGA SANCTIONED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE v. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

This was a suit filed against the Advocate-General as protector of charities to obtain the Court's sanction for the sale of land and buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute situate at Byculla free from any trusts created by the deed of gift dated the 1st May 1899, and the deed of trust dated 1st December 1890, with a view to apply the sale proceeds in the erection of a new building proposed to be constructed for the institute at Matunga, which has been purchased for that purpose and for certain other reliefs.

In 1912, the trustees of the Institute considered it necessary to have a systematic organisation of technical education, to convert the institute into a central technological institute for the Presidency and to remove the Institute from its present site, which was found to be unsuitable and cramped to another and more extensive site which would give room for the expansion of the Institute. These views were laid before the Government and a committee was appointed to consider the proposal, who made a report in favour of its removal to Matunga on a new site on the Bombay Improvement Trust estate at Matunga, and for the sale of the present establishment. The Government approved of the removal and sale on the condition that the new site be conveyed to the Secretary of State on trust subject to similar terms as in the deed of gift of May 1889, the deed to be prepared should be in accordance with the rules in the Government code as regards the Government educational grants in aid, and that the new buildings should be used for like purposes for which the several funds had been handed over to the trustees viz.: (a) The Ripon Textile School, (b) The Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai School of Engineering and (c) a school in substitution for the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit School for sheet-metal working and enamelling.

The plaintiffs alleged that the metal school has for the past four years failed to attract any students and remained closed for that period. During the ten years previous to that the school was attended by only a small number of students. The trustees considered the school to be a failure and that there was no likelihood of its being resorted to in the future by a sufficient number of students to justify the expense of keeping it up. The trustees, therefore, suggested that the court should sanction the application of the sale proceeds of that building and equipment to another and more useful purpose, as near as practicable to those specified by the donor, such as a new school for plumbing and sanitary engineering and to be designated as the Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit Baronet School.

The value of the whole property at Byculla was estimated at about 12 lakhs and the new site would cost about 12½ lakhs including the building and the equipments.

The Advocate-General gave his consent under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code on the condition that there should be no break in the giving of the technical education by reason of the renewal.

Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. W. Weldon appeared for the Advocate-General and stated that the Advocate-General approved of the scheme.

Mr. Campbell examined Mr. Chonkar, Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Mr. T. Dawson, Principal of the Institute, who deposed to the fact that it was very difficult to get a teacher from England for the metal working school and that since 1910 no school could be formed for want of students and that the school was an absolute failure from the start to the finish. There was no prospect whatever for such a school.

His Lordship after hearing counsel passed a decree for the plaintiffs on terms of the prayers in their plaint and ordered the costs of parties to come out of the funds of the Institute as between attorney and client.

Attorney for the first plaintiff:—Mr. E. M. Ferrers Nicholson.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Crawford Bailley & Co.

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The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member, has been granted an extension in appointment till April next.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING BY A "CHOKRA."

UNWILLING TO GO TO MESOPOTAMIA.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged one Hiralal with cheating Captain Meston. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused entered into an agreement with the complainant to accompany him to Mesopotamia and took an advance of Rs. 50, and also some clothes, and then absconded to Delhi. The accused pleaded guilty and said he ran away as he was told he would die if he went to Mesopotamia. The accused was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST WIFE.

A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, M. P. Fernandez, an employee in the Municipal Drainage Department, charged his wife Anna Severina Alphonso, with the theft of Rs. 1,400 and some ornaments. Mr. B. K. Mistry appeared for the complainant; and Mr. P. Godinho defended.

It was alleged that the complainant's wife disappeared from his house on the 13th of April, with the cash and ornaments at the instigation of her relatives.

The respondent stated that the case was brought by him in revenge for a complaint which she had brought against him for assault.

The Magistrate held that complaint was vexatious and dismissed the case.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OFFICER.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Captain T. Griffin, of the Indian Army Reserve, was charged by Maganlal Waghji Pujaram, a foreman in the Jost Engineering Co., Ltd., with assaulting him. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan defended.

It was stated by the complainant that about 9-30 p.m. he went to Queen's Mansions to adjust certain electrical fittings in the consulting room of Dr. S. B. Nayak. While he was there the hotel proprietor came downstairs and he told him that the work would be finished by 10 p.m. and the hotel proprietor agreed to it. After he had left the accused came and asked him to stop the work and he was told that it would be finished by 10 p.m. and that the proprietor had consented to it. The accused then asked for the name of the hotel proprietor, and the complainant said he did not know. The accused wanted the men to stop the work, but the complainant himself asked them to do so. The accused then came up to him and gave him such a push that he fell down a flight of stairs, consisting of three wooden stairs and six stone stairs. Complainant was injured on the right wrist and taken to the hospital for treatment.

Cross-examined the complainant stated he was not rude to the accused and no complaint for rudeness had been made against him. He had not used any swear words to the accused.

Mr. Mathews stated that the accused gave a gentle push to the complainant.

The Magistrate suggested that the parties should come to a settlement and that the accused should pay Rs. 30 to the Women's Branch of War Fund. The suggestion was agreed to.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MR. R. C. DUTT.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED PATRIOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael laid the foundation-stone of the Literary and Historical Museum to be established in memory of the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, yesterday evening. There was a large and distinguished gathering, which included H. H. the Raja of Cochin, who is now here on a short visit.

The proceedings began with a lecture by Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri on "Bengal and Bengalees." After dealing with the ancient history and the character of the Bengalees, the lecturer said that since the commencement of the English rule, the Bengalees had been the pioneers of western culture and modern ideas. Before Lord Carmichael came the Bengalees were smarting under two grievances, the partition of Bengal and status of the Lieutenant-Governorship instead of Governorship. His Majesty on his visit to India ordered the reunion of Bengal and placed Bengal under the present Governor. The Bengalees were indebted to his Majesty for the excellent choice and were now prepared to move the King-Emperor for continuation of the term of office of his Excellency.

Ex-Judge Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, in requesting his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone, paid a tribute to the life and character of Romesh Chander Dutt and said they were much indebted to the Gaikwar of Baroda, who contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the memorial.

His Excellency in laying the foundation-stone, said he was glad to have taken an active part in raising a memorial to Romesh Chander Dutt. He could imagine none more fitting or stirring and the beautiful stories of Ramayana and Mahabharat were known to many thousands of Western people only through his excellent metrical translations. He opened up there gems of literature of the East to the ordinary reader of the West. But he did much more than this: He revealed to his own peoples the spiritual riches of ancient India. The building, of which he had laid the foundation-stone, would be the repository of valuable collections of books and manuscripts, the study of which would help others to follow in Romesh Dutt's footsteps.

It is proposed to establish a quarantine station in the Sunderbands as a precautionary measure against the introduction of yellow fever which is considered quite possible now that the Panama Canal has been opened to traffic.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL AT GAUHATI.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S TRIBUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam in unveiling a portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale at Gauhati said:—We, Britishers, pride ourselves upon being what we call "thorough," in all we do and this is one of the chief reasons why we admired the late Mr. Gokhale. For, whatever he undertook, he did with all his might and main, not sparing himself in any way. Nothing was too big and nothing was too small for him. And though the late Mr. Gokhale was a splendid fighter in whatever cause he took up, he challenged the admiration of his opponents by the extremely candid and fair way in which he dealt with their arguments and contentions. His reasonableness was in fact a danger to his opponents, for he thereby disarmed them, and made them pay attention to what he had to say."

MEETING OF FRENCH RADICALS.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME LEADING TO WORLD PEACE.

For the first time during the war the Radical and Socialist-Radicial party, which holds a majority in the Chamber, and presumably still in the country, held on Oct. 22 a delegate meeting for the consideration of public affairs.

M. Franklin Bouillon, who succeeded M. Caillaux as chairman of the Executive Committee at the beginning of the war, presided, and there were present among about 300 delegates four Ministers (Messrs. Combes, Malvy, Motin, and Godart), nine ex-Ministers, and many Radical leaders.

M. Caillaux was not present.

The proceedings were private, and only a long programme resolution, which was adopted unanimously, is communicated to the Press. It deals exclusively with the war, and is evidently designed chiefly as a demonstration of national unity. "The political truce," it says, "must be maintained till quite a complete victory puts Franco henceforth beyond the reach of any aggression."

The inhabitants of the invaded regions are assured that "they will receive full compensation for the damages they have suffered."

POOLING OF RESOURCES.

Radicals are urged to stimulate the production of munitions, and to work toward the economic recovery of the country. The Allies are begged to pool their resources more fully under a united direction.

"Resolved to pursue its effort until the complete triumph of the Allied armies the committee repels as illusory, disastrous, and a mere step toward future war, any peace which does not re-establish in the fulness of their rights the small outraged nations, restore to France the territories torn from her, and give our country the guarantees indispensable to her security.

"Finally, it is resolved to exact for the future and to prepare by concerted Governmental and Parliamentary action an effective system of international guarantees which will definitely shelter civilisation from aggression and assure a world-peace based on the victory of liberty and right."

BRITISH MERCHANT'S SUDDEN DEATH IN BOMBAY.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD BIRD.

Mr. Edward Bird, aged 35 years, owner of a factory for the manufacture of plated-ware in Sheffield, who arrived in Bombay with his wife by the s. s. Mongolia on Wednesday last and who was putting up in the Taj Mahal Hotel, suddenly took ill on Monday. He complained of pain in the chest, and Dr. Street was called in and he treated the patient. As Mr. Bird's condition continued to grow worse, Dr Bharucha was called in for consultation and he treated him for angina pectoris, but Mr. Bird died at 1-30 yesterday morning.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act four houses were searched at Barisal the other day, the most prominent being that of Babu Tarini Kumar Gupta, Chairman of the Municipality. His son Ramani Ranjan Gupta, a student of the fourth year class, has been arrested and taken to the local police station where a long statement has been taken.

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ONLY WAY TO VICTORY.

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON WAR

"THE END WILL LOOK AFTER ITSELF."

"It took us two years to begin. We have got from the beginning stage, and we are now in the middle stage. Don't ask when when the end will be. Let us centre our thoughts and efforts on the middle, and t'e end will look after itself"—Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff.

Sir William Robertson was speaking at a dinner given on Oct. 18, at the Savoy Hotel by the Canada Club to the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General Designate of the Dominion. Sir George Perley, the High Commissioner of the Dominion, presided over a distinguished gathering, which included, in addition to the Chief of Staff, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bonar Law, Earl Grey, Mr. Walter Long, and the Lord Mayor

Mr. Balfour, responding to the toast of the naval forces, said: "It is not the business of the Navy to produce loyalty to the great Imperial ideal. The Navy is not political, and it is not the business of the Navy to carry on a propaganda for any cause. But what would have been the value of the magnificent, self-sacrificing and patriotic loyalty of the Canadians and the other self-governing Dominions, had it not been for the Navy? When the Empire is made the Navy provides for its continuance, and makes its existence possible. (Cheers.).

NAVY STILL RULES THE SEAS.

"It is indeed a most moving and most splendid result of this war that communities so far apart should have fought for a common ideal. But how could these ideals be carried out if it were not that, through long years of peace, the strenuous labours of the Navy had perfected our maritime forces, which provided the best union between all the scattered elements of this great Empire? (Cheers.) It can only be because the British Fleet still rules the seas. (Loud cheers).

"Let us not forget that what has made the gallant deeds of the Canadian troops possible—and what has made it possible for the Canadian divisions to fight in France—is the Navy, and the Navy alone. (Cheers).

"You do not read much about the Navy in the newspapers, but it is always on duty. (Cheers). It takes precedence, because it is on the Navy—and the Navy alone—that all the historic triumphs of the British Army depend, and never was this more true than when the British Army is playing a great part in the gigantic struggle which is being waged for the peace, freedom and security of the world." (Cheers).

ONLY WAY TO VICTORY.

Sir William Robertson, who responded for the Army, said that the less a soldier talked the better. (Laughter and cheers). "You will," continued Sir William, "expect me to say something in recognition of the great efforts which Canada has made. All the prophets who prophesied before the war were wrong—(laughter)—as they usually are. (Cheers).

"I shall not attempt to dwell upon what Canada has done, and I do not desire to use words of fulsome praise for men who have, after all, only done their duty. But I must remind you that, within two months of the outbreak of war the first Canadian Division was ready. (Cheers).

"In the succeeding April it was fighting at Ypres, and we all remember how well it fought beside the remnants of the splendid force which went out at the beginning of the war, and beside divisions which had been scraped together of Territorials and other units.

"What they did then is a matter of history. It was a time of general anxiety, but we never lost confidence—(cheers)—and at Festubert and St. Eloi we had proof that our confidence was not misplaced. (Cheers). The thanks of the Empire are due to the people of Canada and to the Minister of Defence for what they have done.

"As regards the general military situation, I have no news to give you. I think the country and the Empire ought to be more than satisfied with what the Army has achieved." Sir William then made the statement quoted above, and continued: "The enemy can be beaten in one, and only one, way—and that is by hard fighting. If we stick to the troops which are fighting so gallantly for us, with God's help we may look forward to such a peace as we have said we mean to have." (Cheers).

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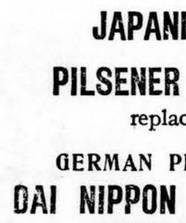

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BELGIAN QUEEN IN TRENCHES

VISIT TO FRONT FIGHTING LINE.

A visit to the trenches in Flanders by the Queen of the Belgians is thus described in the Belgian "Legerbode" (Army Messenger):—

". . . The telephone brought the message that the Queen would visit them; the news spread like wildfire; the boys became quite excited. They longed to see the lady of whom they heard so often and in such high praise.

"In the trenches and their little "gardens' everything was put into ship-shape, neatly, tidily and carefully. At about 5 o'clock the Queen arrived in a connecting trench, accompanied by the commanding officer of the sector, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Roy de Blicquy. A few moments later the Royal visitor reached the front line, where she was welcomed by the major, who introduced his officers to her Majesty. After receiving some information about the position her Majesty went to the field hospital and inquired about the first aid given to gassed soldiers.

"Our boys stood in rows, and as she passed offered her a respectful salute. Their faces beamed with joy. They would have preferred to give more boisterous utterance to their patriotism, their loyalty to the Royal house, but the enemy is too near.

"For each she had a smile, a kind, charming word: 'Is that a photo of your family?' she asked a soldier, who was wearing a locket. 'It is my wife and child,' he answered, deeply moved, 'they are far away, and for months I have had no news from them.' 'You will soon receive it now, my friend.

"As she walked on, shells exploded quite near, and whereas the soldiers all showed anxiety for the safety of their beloved Queen, she was quite unconcerned, and took a snapshot of the immense plumes of smoke sent up by the exploding monsters.

"After two hours and a half the Queen left, and the next morning sent a quantity of tobacco, cigarettes and chocolate for the soldiers of the sector."

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

In the Divorce Division in mail week in the suit of E. N. Bell v. M. V. Bell it was stated that the wife went away with Captain Clement Gascoyne Ransford, who had since been reported by the War Office as "missing" and afterwards as "presumed dead."

Petitioner, Mr. Edward Nevinson Bell, for whom Mr. T. Bucknill appeared, stated that he was in the Indian Civil Service. In September, 1909, he married Mabel Violet Bell, the respondent, at the parish church of St. Mary Charlynch, Bridgwater, at the rectory of which he was now residing. They afterwards went to Burmah, and in April, 1911, they made the acquaintance of Captain Ransford. He stayed at their house, and in October of that year respondent who said she was ill, went home to England. Captain Ransford also went home, and subsequently, it was ascertained, that they had both returned to India. In a letter, dated August 14, 1912, the wife wrote to her husband.

Dear Teddy—I sent you a wire saying full explanation following. I am living with Captain Ransford as his wife. We did not take this on lightly, as you will understand when I tell you he introduced me to his people. You will remember I was staying up in Scotland with Lady——. She is Captain Ransford's aunt. You talk about making further reductions. As long as I am your wife you are obliged to give me half your income. There is only one way by which you can get out of this—that is by divorce. I know I can divorce you. Of course, now you can divorce me, and I am not sure that this is not the only way out of it. It seems very hard that I should find happiness. . . After all, it is the only thing that counts. If you refuse to do this, I must ask you to allow me half your income. Captain Ransford will exchange, and we shall go to South Africa.

Petitioner said there was no ground for his wife's complaint about himself.

Colonel Charles Francis Dobbie deposed that respondent and Captain Ransford stayed at his house at Fyzabad, India, as husband and wife in the spring of 1912.

A decree nisi was granted, the suit being undefended.

CREATES FLESH ON THIN BODIES.

WONDERFUL POWERS ATTRIBUTED TO NEW NERVE FOOD.

Not the least remarkable of the many wonderful powers attributed to a new nerve food, called Phormoid, is that it enables thin people to put on flesh and increase their weight. No special dieting is necessary—the usual quantities of food are eaten at the usual times, but about half-an-hour before each meal one 20-grain Phormoid tablet should be eaten, just like a sweet. There is one objection only to the universal use of Phormoid, and that is, when used by women, its action is firstly noticeable upon the bust, which quickly becomes larger and firmer. For this reason Phormoid is not recommended to women who object to increased bust development. Otherwise the tablets are quite pleasant to the taste, and they cannot possibly have any injurious effect upon the health. The increase in weight which so quickly follows their use is due to the fact that Phormoid is a natural nerve food; the nerves absorb it greedily, and as the nerves become stronger so the assimilative organs become more active, and food which formerly went to waste is used to nourish, strengthen, and build up the body. All this has been proved by actual tests; chemists supply hundreds of thin, weak people with Phormoid tablets every week, and in every case there is soon a perceptible gain in weight and strength.

5776

PRAISE FROM A NEUTRAL.

UNITED STATES LAWYER ON BRITISH EFFORT.

The following is taken from a letter written to a friend in England by a well-know New York lawyer, who recently returned from a week's visit to the British Headquarters in France. He says:—

The power, organization, and efficiency of the British Army in France is something surpassing my powers of description. We saw pretty much everything from the great base at Calais, which contains the whole gamut of military necessities, ranging from thousands of pounds of chewing gum for the Canadian soldiers to the most modern aeroplane or machine-gun that the world has seen. We saw the bombardment of Thiepval and the shrapnel bursting upon Combles. One felt that one was in another world, and I shall have to ask you to excuse me from attempting a full description within the limits of an ordinary letter.

The British officers—especially those who had been members of the Expeditionary Force—impressed me as a most capable, as well as a most agreeable, body of men, and their absolute and complete certainty of systematic and sustained victory was altogether reassuring. The *moral* of Tommy Atkins is of the best, and he means to see the thing through right to the end, realizing that he has just begun to fight, and feeling fully his superiority, personal and mechanical. His relations with the French are of the most cordial, and of mutual admiration. My boy met General Joffre, and we lunched and dined with General Foch, the famous Commander of the Army of the North. From his headquarters we went out and saw a fine artillery battle, and the shells exploded as close to us as was at all comfortable, that is to say, about 6,000 yards away. We wore iron helmets as a protection from occasional shrapnel, which seemed to burst rather indiscriminately about.

The roads of North France, with their thousands and thousands of camions and lorries, beggar all description. It is like great armies of ants moving by some irresistible natural law from all directions towards a certain spot. German prisoners seemed thankful that for the nonce they had escaped the Kaiser's rule. They are becoming somewhat demoralized, and surrendering more easily than formerly. One can well understand it, for places like Contalmaison and Thiepval have simply been blotted out of existence as completely as by any seismic disturbance. Modern artillery is an incredible thing, and to hear the great shells going like railroad trains over one's head gives one a very strange sensation.

You need not have the slightest fear of the Allied cause. I have convinced myself that either of the two great armies—French or English—could alone cope with the enemy, and the combination will, within the next year, lead to a complete and certain victory. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, Sir Douglas Haig, is a most engaging personality, with a directness and force one seldom finds, coupled with much *bonhomie* and complete simplicity.

GERMAN COMPARISONS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Handelsblad, who is visiting the German front on the Somme, says that German experts frankly admit that the Frenchmen is fully equal to the German as a fighter. His artillery, as regards material, is of of the best quality and admirably served, and General von Gallwitz remarks that for the French artillerist the Germans must have the deepest respect.

The correspondent continues: "In courage and technical knowledge the British soldier is not inferior to his French friend or the German enemy. The British soldier displays, the same dash as the Frenchman, about which one continually hears German officers speaking with admiration, and there is even an inclination to declare that British airmen display even more daring than the French. The leadership of the British officers is, however, still termed poor, and the British artillery, as regards material and service, is not judged so favourably as the French."

He asked about the "tanks" and was told that on their first appearance, crawling over trenches and shell craters, they caused astonishment and consternation, but that the terror passed when one succumbed to a shell.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Bartle, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S Doran, Field Art.
Second-Lieut E J Duley, Border Regt.
Captain W F Ferguson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L T Flux, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A Jackson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut T Lant, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J F Robinson, Lincolns.
Lieut P W Simpson, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T Thomas, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Turk, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H C Schofield, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G K Elton, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F E G Porter, North Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S Adams, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F G Aplin, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut L R Armitage, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J H Baxter, North Lancs.
Lieut-Colonel P A Clive, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C H Cork, Rifle Corps.
Lieut A M Duncan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R J McI Elliott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L V Grice, Northumberlands.
Lieut R R Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Jones, Cheshires.
Captain J O'C Kessack, Middlesex.
Lieut J E Lapes, Lane Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E E Lee, Dublins.
Lieut C W Marsden, Manchesters.
Lieut T Moyle, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut C R Norman, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T Rigbey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Riley, Border Regiment.
Major R Rostron, Cheshires.
Lieut A A O Todd, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H Wallace, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H Waring, Munsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut D S Webb, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Lieut A Anderson, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut G H Bentham, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L C L Cook, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Knowlden, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H L Morgan, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut B W A Ordish, Flying Corps.
Captain A J M Pemberton, Leinsters.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H C Adams, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F Green, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Greene, Wiltshires.
Captain H E McInce, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M A Keane, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Macdonald, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J A B Macharg, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E J H Macildowie, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain H Quest, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut S Stones, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut O Sutcliffe, Yorks Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain C W Stanton, Monmouths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut G Sturrock, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G H Watson, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C H Carrigan, Munsters.
Captain G P Denham, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A E Fountaine, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T S Gibson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W M Gullick, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J H R Higgins, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut P H Perkins, Worcesters.
Lieut H C Powell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Ramsay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D K Simpson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut E S Stanley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J McK Taylor, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Tully, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G H Warren, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J M Whyte, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut A C Wilson, Medicals.

MISSING.

Captain Lord Lucas, Yeomanry.
Lieut J M J Spencer, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut H W G Newton, Somersets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut G Klingen-Stein, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut L R Briggs, Londons.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain C L Woolley, Field Artillery.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Hoy, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M de C Jackson, Artillery.
Major H Smithers, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain F H M Lewis, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C A Harris, West Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Captain L C Barry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Berwick, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F R Bircumshaw, Sherwoods.
Lieut H A E Browne, Engineers.
Lieut R C Bush, Artillery.
Captain A G Clerk, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut B S Cuming, Munsters.
Lieut R J Davidson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C I Eyre, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C H Gaywood, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A Graham, Manchesters.
Captain P Q Henriques, Engineers.
Major G D Hugh-Jones, Artillery.
Lieut L H Jacobson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C Kerman, Welsh Regiment.
Captain M J Martin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J G Morrison, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J C Perry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Shipway, Artillery.
Major H C Tweedie, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H R Watt, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Williams, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut S Williams, Hon. Artillery Company.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut V Pinnington, Northumberlands.

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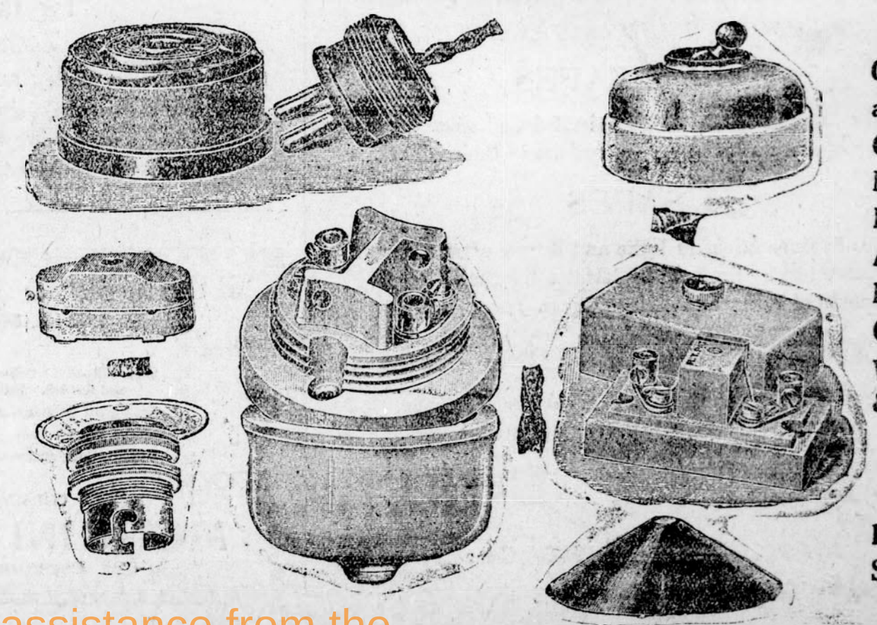

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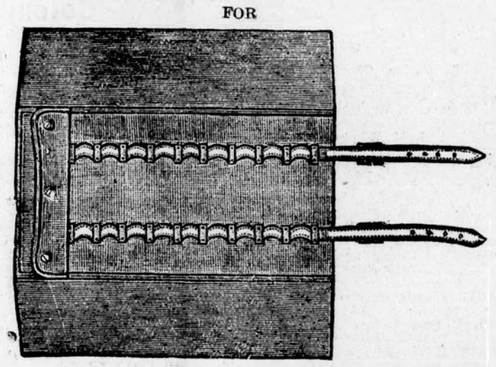

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